





tion of its action, Austria has punished the submarine commander and has agreed to pay an indemnity. That leaves only the failure of Austria to denounce the sinking of the Ancona as a "flagrant and indefensible act." But the president's advisers say the punishment of the commander is tantamount to a disavowal. For that reason administration officials say that the Austrian answer should be accepted as "substantial compliance" with the president's demands.

In giving these opinions the president's advisers say that they do not intend to commit themselves finally until they have had an opportunity to read the whole Austrian note.

**Say Menace Is Ended.**

The principal argument heard in official circles tonight is that the Austrian answer affords a basis for an agreement which will end the submarine menace in the Mediterranean in the same way that Germany's promise not to torpedo liners without warning gave assurance of the safety of Americans crossing the Atlantic. Attention is particularly directed to this paragraph of the Austrian reply:

"The Austro-Hungarian government can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured."

This, it is understood, is an assurance that henceforth American citizens aboard unresisting merchant vessels will not be placed in jeopardy. Moreover, it is pointed out that this pledge is given by the German plenipotentiary, goes far beyond the German pledge accepted by President Wilson, which applies to liners, but not the freight ships.

**More Attacks Alarming.**

The disturbing consideration to those officials who would like to see the pledge an earnest of the cessation of unjustified submarine attacks is that Austrian submarines are continuing to sink merchant ships without warning. While the Austrian reply contains these assurances, it is being pointed out that the foreign office Austrian submarines torpedoed the Japanese liner Tanaka Maru and the French passenger ship Ville de la Clot without warning.

The detailed report of the sinking of the Ancona included in the answer makes it clear that panic reigned aboard the steamer while it was in flight and that boats containing passengers were launched only to be overturned. For lives lost during the period of flight Austria cannot be held responsible.

The report, however, admits that the submarine commander torpedoed the steamer while there were persons aboard and watched them go down with the ship, which sank forty-five minutes afterward. Austria contends that the loss of these lives was due to the desertion of the steamer by the crew, so that no one was left capable of launching lifeboats. For sinking the steamer under such circumstances, however, Austria says it has punished the submarine commander.

#### AIRSHIP SQUADRON RAIDS GERMAN LINES IN THE WEST.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British official statement of the aviation campaign in the western zone, issued last night, reads as follows:

Yesterday sixteen of our aeroplanes bombed the Comines station and hit the station, lines, and made in the vicinity. Two of our aeroplanes attacked heavily the aerodrome and did considerable damage. In both cases all the machines returned safely.

During the day there were twelve encounters with hostile aeroplanes. One of our machines engaged four of the enemy's, one of which is believed to have been brought down. Another was damaged and all four were driven off. One of our aeroplanes was brought down as the result of a combat with two machines.

#### GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURE BRITISH ADVANCE TRENCH.

Explosion of Mines Followed by Advance by Teutons Near Town of Hulluch.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—[By wireless.]—The announcement from the war office today says that German troops, after exploding mines, captured an advance British trench near Hulluch, taking two machine guns and a number of prisoners.

Allied aviators made an attack on Ostend. No damage was done to military establishments, but a number of buildings were shattered. The heavy damage was said to have been inflicted on the convent of the Sacred Heart. Nineteen Belgian civilians were wounded and one was killed.

#### French Official Report.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—[By wireless.]—The following statement was made today in the French official report:

In Champagne the enemy made an attempt last night to capture by means of an attack with hand grenades a small observation post near hill No. 103. The attack failed. The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

#### BIG SUM TO JEWISH RELIEF.

Treasurer of Committee Tells of Large Fund Which Was Presented for Its Work.

New York, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee announced that up to tonight \$771,068 has been received in cash and \$210,886 in pledges, making a total of \$981,954.

#### Goes to Aid Refugees.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The representative of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society of America, arrived here from New York today to assist in caring for Jewish refugees from the Russian war zone.

#### ROYAL GREETING TO WILSON.

King Albert's New Year's Message Refers to American Belief Work in Belgium.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—A New Year's greeting from King Albert of the Belgians, came to the White House tonight for President Wilson. It was dated today at La Fenne, the king's camp at the front in France, and said:

"Receive my sincere wishes for yourself and the welfare of your country whose generosity to Belgium we shall never forget."

## TEXT OF AUSTRIAN REPLY TO AMERICA DEALING WITH SINKING OF ANCONA.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Austria's note, in reply to the American government's demands concerning the sinking of the Ancona, delivered to Frederic C. Penfield, American ambassador, has been made public. Dated Dec. 29, the note in full says:

"In answer to your very esteemed note No. 4,307 of the 21st inst., the undersigned has the honor to lay the following most respectfully before his excellency, the ambassador of the United States of America, Frederic Cortlandt Penfield:

"The imperial and royal government agrees thoroughly with the American cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. Just as it has hitherto given at no time and to no person occasion to doubt its respect for these commandments, in like manner also in the whole course of this war, which presents such pictures of confusion of moral concepts, has it given numerous proofs of humanitarian sentiments toward enemies as well as toward neutrals, and it was not due to this government that it was, a short time ago, not in harmony with the Washington (the Austro-Hungarian) government, in harmony with the entire public opinion in Austria-Hungary, regarded as principally a question of humanity."

"The imperial and royal government also can substantially concur in the principle expressed in the very esteemed note that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety."

"The imperial and royal government is very responsive to the assurance that the federal government lays value upon seeing that the good relations which happily exist between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America remain."

"It reciprocates this assurance most warmly and is now, as heretofore, content to render to the relations most hearty so far as lies in its power."

"Guided by the same spirit of frankness as the government of the union, the imperial and royal government, although it does not find in the note frequently referred to, the answer to all the legitimate questions submitted by it, is willing to communicate to the federal government the result of the investigation which, in accordance with existing departmental regulations, has begun immediately after the receipt of the first report on the sinking of the Ancona and which was just recently received."

"The result of this investigation may be stated as follows: On Nov. 7, 1915, at 11:40 o'clock in the forenoon, the commander of the submarine observed in foggy weather, at a distance roughly 3,000 yards, and one point to starboard, the outline of a large Italian steamer. He took it at first for a transport steamer and turned about and fired from his rear gun a warning shot far from the vessel. "Simultaneously, he displayed the signal, 'Leave the ship.' The steamer did not stop, but rather turned aside and sought to escape. The commander at first remained stopped for some minutes in order to increase the distance, since he feared that the steamer had a gun and would fire at the submarine with it."

"When the distance had reached 4,300 yards he had the pursuit taken up with full power and fired from his forward gun at a decreasing distance sixteen shots, among which he observed three hits."

"During the chase the steamer went zigzag and stopped only after the third hit. Thereupon the commander ceased firing."

"During the flight the steamer had already, while at full speed, let some boats with persons in them fall, which immediately capsized. After stopping, the steamer began launching boats."

"From a distance of about 2,000 yards the commander saw that six boats were being launched and rowed hastily away from the steamer. Another boat was capsized and floated up on the hanging lines and to the capsized boat."

"During the further approach of the submarine the commander saw that a great plume reigned aboard and that he had to deal with a passenger steamer—namely, the Ancona, from Genoa. Thereupon he gave the order to stop and to make more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats."

"At least ten lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats, full of people, hung, half turned upside down, on the davits."

"Since, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the commander decided after a lapse of forty-five minutes to torpedo the ship in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat, in order that, on one hand, the getting of the people into the lifeboats should be hastened, and that, on the other, adequate opportunity should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard."

"Shortly thereafter a steamer became visible, which was throwing out heavy clouds of smoke and headed toward the Ancona. It apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless."

"Since the submarine commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer which he took for an enemy cruiser, he submerged after having at 12:35 o'clock in the afternoon fired a torpedo fired into the forward base hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 yards. The Ancona listed about 10 degrees to starboard after this shot."

"Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboats which already was half turned out on the davits. It broke loose, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated down, however, and the people held fast to the gunwale."

"Of the other boats, none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard. The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled slowly so that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:20 o'clock did it sink, after a lengthy parallel settling, with the bow first."

"During these further forty-five minutes all persons yet aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand."

"From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, did not close, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs, had accomplished their own rescue with the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers in the lifeboats."

"The weather at the time of the incident was good and the sea calm, so that the lifeboats could have reached the nearest coast without danger, as, indeed, the lifeboats actually were damaged only by the unskilled lowering, but not after they had struck the water."

"The loss of human lives is, in the first instance, by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship, but to the improbability, in a much higher measure to the rapid lowering [hinterer werfen] of the boats during full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew, concerned only for their own rescue, neglected the passengers of the capsized boats."

"It probably is also ascribable to shots which hit the fleeing vessel, but the death of persons who sank with the steamer is also, above all, ascribable to the disloyal conduct of the crew."

"As appears from the above adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of Dec. 9 is based in the main on incorrect premises. Information reaching the United States government that solid steel was immediately fired toward the steamer is incorrect; it is incorrect that

the submarine overhauled the steamer during the chase; it is incorrect that only a brief period was given for getting the people into the boats.

"On the contrary, an unusually long period was granted to the Ancona for getting passengers into the boats.

"Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped."

"The facts of the case demonstrate further that the commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full forty-five minutes' time—that is, more than an adequate period—to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship could remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still on hand."

"Since the ship remained a further forty-five minutes above water, he would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty."

"With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the commander, almost an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship could remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still on hand."

"The imperial and royal government, in the face of this state of affairs, does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the identification of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize, but in this regard it makes the following statement:

"The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The imperial and royal government cannot, indeed, even according to the view of the Washington cabinet, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship."

"It should just as little have to answer for the damages which came to pass before the torpedoing of the ship, though the first overt act of the enemy since Dec. 12, when the entente allies recrossed the frontier. Bombs were dropped this morning on the British lines and encampments, but they did no damage."

"The Greek camp just outside the town apparently was mistaken for entente headquarters. A bomb was dropped there and exploded near the divisional general's headquarters, killing one shepherd and four sheep."

"In connection with the air raids have been reminiscent of the Zeppelin visits to London, except that they have occurred in the daytime. The movements of the raiders were closely followed by the populace."

"As the shells seemed to be getting nearer the aviators they swerved their machines or dodged or altered their directions. Throughout the aircraft remained at high altitudes, some of them at 10,000 feet."

"Montenegrins continue their victories against the Austrians, but the Serbs in Albania, according to Rome dispatches, have met a bitter defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians."

"The Montenegrin statement says: On the Sanjak front on the 27th we annihilated an enemy detachment, making 1,500 prisoners. There also have been severe artillery and outpost combats."

"On the southern front an Austrian attack in Buchitcho was repulsed. The enemy succeeded in recapturing Raskova Gora, where they are fortifying themselves in anticipation of another attack."

"We repulsed the enemy on the Lovcen front, inflicting an appreciable loss and capturing some prisoners. The dispatch from Rome telling of the defeat of the Serbs says: A Serbian force was almost anni-

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**German Troops Withdraw.**

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BERLIN, Dec. 31.—[By wireless.]—A Sofia dispatch to the Overseas News agency says the Bulgarian parliament has voted unanimously a credit of \$100,000,000 for military purposes.

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Describing the air raid on Saloniki, the Reuters correspondent at Saloniki says: "A Taube aeroplane, which flew over Saloniki at midday was driven off by our anti-aircraft fire."

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## GREEK PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF FOUR CONSULS

Allies Take Action as Result of Air Raid; Austrian Force Annihilated?

Greece has entered protest to the allies against the arrest of consuls of the central powers at Saloniki. The Montenegrins report a crushing defeat of the Austrians, while the Serbs in Albania apparently have been badly whipped by the Bulgarians.

**PROTEST BY GREECE.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Greece has protested against the arrest of the consuls of the central powers and their allies at Saloniki, which it terms a violation of Greece's sovereign rights, according to a dispatch from Reuters Athens correspondent.

The arrest of the consuls was made as a result of the air raid on Saloniki yesterday.

Gen. Sarrahl, the French commander, ordered the detention of the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian consuls, their families, and attaches, declaring the air raid was an act of belligerency.

The arrested persons were put aboard an allied warship.

In addition to the Greek protest against the seizure of the consuls, the Greek government has sent a dispatch from Berlin saying King Constantine again has sent a second declaration to the allies against the fortifying of Saloniki. No verification of this report can be secured from the war office.

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## ARMIES LOCKED IN BIG BATTLE ON EAST FRONT

Russian Staff Mentions Continued General Offensive, but Withholds Details.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.—The battle on the southern front is still the subject of much conjecture. There is little official detail regarding it and nothing but conflicting rumors from other sources.

"The general staff," the Retch says, "draws attention for a third time to the fact that the battle is still continuing from the Riepel southward and in Galicia, but at the same time it gives no details."

The last German official report said the Germans had taken the initiative in the offensive at Zale Szaszky and that the troops were advancing in close formation. "Apart from this the news was given in a German attempt to break through the Russian line at Novo Alexmiec and also to take Tarnopol."

**German Troops Concentrating.**

"Not waiting for official confirmation of the foregoing, we point out the probability of the German concentration in the Galicia Volinsky theater, both at Tarnopol and Novo Alexmiec, as being of great strategic importance. The Russian possession of Tarnopol gives them complete control of the chief railways of eastern Galicia, while Novo Alexmiec is the center of the principal wagon roads."

"The offensive in September in this region was more intense than at present. At that time the Germans were driven back with great losses."

"The battle in question is being fought according to a broad general plan, the Novo Vremya says. 'The fighting is equally severe along a whole line. If there is any concentration it is at Tarnopol and Novo Alexmiec.'"

**Austrian Official Statement.**

VIENNA, Dec. 30, via London, Dec. 31.—The following official statement was issued today at the Austrian war office:

"On our Strips front between Bucovina and Wlozysce several strong Russian attacks were repulsed. On the lower Strips and on the Biscarab front the activity of the enemy troops, who have been greatly exhausted by the recent heavy fighting, abated. The Russian losses in the last few days on the East Galician battlefields everywhere exceeded the usual number. On the Strips yesterday 101 Russian were counted lying dead before one of our companies and 225 before another. On the Kormin border several Russian attacks again failed."

**French Submarine.**

The loss of the French submarine, which was destroyed on Dec. 20, was reported by the French official dispatch from the French navy office.

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## TWO DISASTERS TO ALLIED 300 LIVE

British Cruiser Internal Blast; Sink French

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The allied sea force has the last twenty-four hours been a scene of disaster. The British cruiser, which was sunk on Dec. 20, was reported by the British official dispatch from the British navy office.

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**NEW YEAR'S EVE  
CALM IN WEST;  
SIX STATES DRY**

**Oregon, Washington, Colorado,  
Idaho, Iowa, and Arkansas  
Enforce Prohibition.**

No exceptional or unseemly scenes marked the early part of New Year's eve in the cities of the far west.

Reports that the imminence of statewide prohibition in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho would precipitate carnavals of drunkenness were not substantiated. Portland, Ore., reported the supply of intoxicants nearly bought up by early Jan. 1.

Seattle whiskey leaped in price when it was found to be running short. Beer, however, was plentiful, stocks having been laid in with the provision that what was unsold might be returned to the breweries. Much of Idaho already was dry, and the new law, effective today, made no disturbance of note.

**Denver Celebrates; Goes Dry.**  
Colorado at midnight swung into the "dry" column, but during the evening thousands paraded the streets of Denver in a carnival of merrymaking, while programs of fashionable clubs and other societies were framed to celebrate until midnight the passing of "John Barleycorn" and the old year.

The street throngs apparently took the advent of prohibition philosophically. Many rooms, sold out closed earlier in the day, were open and ready to close in their dining room at 9 o'clock.

At Seattle, Wash., the firing of a cannon in the roof of a hotel, followed by a chorus of steam whistles, the jangling of bells and the usual merrymaking on the streets signaled the advent of the New Year and the exit of John Barleycorn.

Observers asserted that Goteborg's \$300,000,000 was spent for liquor in the last three weeks.

**State of Iowa Goes Dry**

Iowa's remaining 430 saloons in 25 cities and towns closed their stockades of goods with a rush yesterday, and at 9 o'clock last night went "dry," because of the repeal of the malt law, which unsundered

the prohibition law for a dozen years. No disorder was reported. Many persons bought stocks by the case and keg and filled their cellars.

At least two cases to test the law will be started next week, one at Davenport and one at Keokuk.

At midnight Arkansas took its place among the states that have abolished the saloon. The Newberry prohibition act became law with the new year. The law puts 153 saloons out of business in eight of the seventy-five counties. The other counties were "dry." Liquor forces will not fight the enforcement of the act. The state was quiet, with the usual precautionary purchases.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. There is no text or other markings on the page.



## J. BULL PUZZLED HOW TO COLLECT INCOME TAXES

Evasions Always Common; Now  
They Will Be Widespread,  
Under War Burden.

BY CURTIS BROWN.  
(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE  
TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There is no denying that the income tax is a most unpopular form of tax and there can be little doubt that its unpopularity in this country is largely due to the manner in which it is collected.

Theoretically the tax is held to be about the fairest that can be imposed, for under it, if it is efficiently and honestly administered, each man pays in proportion to his ability, as nearly as that can be ascertained. In recent years an effort has been made to make it even fairer by allowing the man with children, if his income is less than \$2,500 a year, an exemption from tax on \$100 of income for each child.

The system of collection and assessment has been described by an ex-commissioner of inland revenue, at an inquiry held some years ago, as "antiquated and haphazard system, putting a premium on fraud, and enabling the dishonest taxpayer to evade his burden at the expense of the honest taxpayer."

**Boast of Evasion.**  
This is strange language, but it is none too strong, for it is exactly what happens, and the system has so degraded public opinion in this country that men otherwise honest and law-abiding consider it no disgrace to defraud the revenue, and are even not ashamed to boast of their success.

Business men who would not defraud their creditors of money think nothing of declaring that they have never made an honest income tax return in their lives. One such man I heard recently declare that this year was the first in which he had returned his true income, and he did so because of any change of heart on the general principle, but because the country is at war.

**Fault in System.**  
The great bulk of the tax, however, is collected from the individual papers, directly, and the system is as follows: About the middle of each year each taxpayer receives a declaration form on which he is expected to return his true income for the current year, although that year is only half over. If he is on a fixed salary and has no other source of income this is easy, but if he is in business or in employment from which the returns are fluctuating, he is allowed to take the average of the previous years.

In practically every case the income tax commissioners can only accept the return which he makes, as they have no means of finding out whether or not he is under-reporting his income. If they suspect him of fraud they may demand to examine his books, but obviously this would be impossible in every case. Four or five years ago a system was introduced by which employers are compelled to make return of the salaries of their employees and this at once revealed to the commissioners that the standard of remuneration in England was much higher than they had expected. It also revealed to them the existence of a large class of people who had never paid income tax before, and who bitterly resented being called on to pay them.

**Government Fails to Act.**  
This does not touch the independent business man or firm, however, and it is here that the most serious losses to the revenue occur. The same ex-commissioner quoted above told of the case of a man in his parish in the city of London who for many years returned the income from his business at \$5,000 a year and paid income tax on this basis. A few years ago he turned his business into a company, and it was then discovered that it had been making \$150,000 a year.

Either as the result of the cause of this state of public opinion, or because the government itself makes no effort to deal honestly with the taxpayer.

The revenue laws are involved and complicated and it is hard for the plain man to understand them. There are many and intricate rules for arriving at the net income for taxable purposes. The expert can obtain all sorts of deductions under the law, but the plain man who does not know the ropes and makes an excessive return receives no help from the collectors, who are paid a percentage on their collections and whose instructions are to collect as much as possible.

The system of appeals from the assessments and the system of assessment itself also works to the detriment of the honest taxpayer.

**Cumbersome Method of Appeal.**  
The machinery of appeal is such as to discourage the taxpayer from taking advantage of it. The appeals are heard by a board of special nonofficial commissioners—in other words, the appellant's neighbors and business competitors.

Another feature of the direct collection of tax which enables the man with a good income to evade the tax is that to evade the tax is the system on which the assessment papers are sent out. In practice the surveyor makes up his list from the voters' list.

Now in England no man can have a vote unless he has resided continuously for at least a year in one place, and there is in England a large class of persons of independent means who spend their time traveling from hotel to hotel, from pleasure resort to pleasure resort, and have no fixed abode. They never have a vote, and as they never appear on the voters' list they never receive an income tax paper.

**Reputation for Poverty.**  
At the other end of the scale there are a lot of people who escape the income tax

## HOLDING OUR OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

"A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite."  
—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY.  
Our overseas possessions are Porto Rico, Panama, Tutuila, Samoa, the Philippines, Guam, the Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska, which while on the same continent is separated from us by alien territory and is best reached by sea routes. We also have a naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba.

These are important to us as naval bases for our fleets to operate from in time of war, and also because in enemy hands they could be used as bases of operation against our coasts. To insure our continued possession of them in time of war we must construct and garrison in time of peace such harbor defense batteries as will prevent the use of their harbors by hostile expeditions.

To prevent these fortifications being taken by land attack from the rear made by a force landed on some beach we must have sufficient mobile troops, that is, infantry, cavalry, and field artillery to promptly meet and defeat any expedition which can be landed.

**Must Act During Peace.**  
These troops must be put in these possessions in time of peace. If we wait until war comes, the possessions might be captured by surprise just as war broke out and before the reinforcements could get there. Furthermore, communication with them might be cut off, and the arrival of the reinforcements is entirely prevented.

In Porto Rico we have one regiment of native infantry. This is not a sufficient garrison. No more was asked for in the general staff plan because they were trying to reduce the number of troops asked for to a minimum, and Porto Rico is not of first class importance as a base as far as foreign nations have possessions in or near the Caribbean, nearer to us than is Porto Rico.

In the Panama canal zone we have three regiments of infantry, one company of engineers, one company of signal corps troops, one field ambulance company, and one company of coast artillery. We should have, as a minimum, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery, two battalions of engineers, one company of signal corps troops, one field ambulance company, and one company of coast artillery. We should have, as a minimum, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery, two battalions of engineers, one company of signal corps troops, one field ambulance company, and one company of coast artillery.

**Should Double Garrison.**  
This is the least number of troops which could insure our holding the canal. In general, military opinion is that double this garrison would not be any too large. Tutuila, Samoa, at the present time is not of great importance. However, with the opening of the Panama canal and the new trade route thus established it

Germany and Great Britain have long recognized the great strategic importance of the Samoan Islands. The general staff made no provision for its defense, as it is in the hands of the navy. It should, however, be provided with proper coast defenses and a proper garrison.

The Philippines at the present time have a garrison of four regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mountain artillery, two companies of engineers, two companies of signal corps troops, sixteen companies of coast artillery, one field hospital company, and one field ambulance company. They should have a minimum garrison of nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, three regiments of field artillery, one and one-half battalions of engineers, one and one-half battalions of signal corps troops, one aero squadron, twenty-six companies of coast artillery, four field ambulance companies, and four field hospital companies.

**Guam in Hands of Navy.**  
Guam was not provided for in the general staff plan because in the hands of the navy. It is considered by the navy to be a more important naval base than any in the Philippines. This is particularly true since Japan seized the Ger-

many of the money lenders are deluging the country with offers of money at 90 per cent or thereabouts to pay income tax, but it is hardly likely that this method will commend itself to a government that is presiding over a tax economy.

**QUIT PHILIPPINES PLACE TO BE "HONEST AND HAPPY"**  
Former United States District Attorney Says He Could Not Be Both in Position.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31.—Jeff McCann, former United States district attorney for the United States in the Philippines, arrived here on the steamer Great Northern today and explained that he gave up the position because he could not be both honest and happy in it.

"I was honest and tried to be happy," he said, and added that he would return to his home in California. He was appointed by President Wilson two years ago and resigned Nov. 15, effective Dec. 21.

**Suspect Hanson of Murder.**  
A verdict that Charles Hawkins, a saloon-keeper at 4401 Armitage avenue, slain Thursday evening, died of a bullet fired by some person unknown to the jury, perhaps Victor E. Hanson, was returned yesterday.

For years income tax reformers have been advocating a system by which the taxes of all employees should be deducted from their salaries each week by their employers, who would be made responsible for their payment. The employer could then either pay the money in a lump at the end of the year or he could pay it weekly by sticking stamps in the employee's book.

**Patriotism by "Bleeding."**  
There is no doubt that the great majority of small taxpayers would prefer this system of indirect collection. It would be easier for them and better for the revenue, but the employers object to the trouble involved and they are supported by the doctrinaire economists in parliament, who declare that the man who had to dig up a comparatively large sum every year will keep a far closer watch on how his representatives spend it than if he is bled by degrees and does not feel it.

A good many people think, however, that these theories will have to go by the board now in the face of the greatly increased war taxation. There are many thousands of people who will not be able to find the tax money next month, but who could easily have paid it had it been collected by weekly installments.

Obviously the government cannot sell up the homes of half the population, and still less can it throw them into jail. Al-

## LAWMAKERS FOR SCHOOL DRILLS TO AID DEFENSE

'Tribune' Poll Attracts Favorable  
Attention in Congress;  
Members Give Views.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S poll, disclosing that an overwhelming majority of parents in Chicago endorse military training of high school boys, is attracting much attention in congress.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, and Senator Reed of Missouri have introduced bills for the drilling of schoolboys. The Senate McCumber of North Dakota intends to introduce a similar measure when congress reconvenes next week.

**Will Make Good Officers.**  
"I believe by having the schoolboys of the country organized into regiments and trained in military drill is the one way in which to provide a large number of young men capable of giving good service in the event of war, and at the same time to avoid militarism, of which we hear so much talk in this country today," said Senator McCumber.

"When the senate meets next Tuesday I shall introduce a bill authorizing the creation of permanent summer camps for the training of high school cadets throughout the country during the vacation period. There will be no compulsory feature in the measure, the option of entering the cadet organizations being left to the students and their parents, as is now the case in a number of cities where there is military drill in the schools."

**Benefit to Young Men.**  
Senator Chamberlain said the establishment of military training in the high schools of the country would be a great benefit to the young men and to the country.

"In the first place," he said, "it would develop the boys physically and make them more healthy. It would eliminate awkwardness and aid in the development of manhood."

"And, back of all the training there would be the value of providing thousands of young men who would be capable of rendering good service to the country in time of war. While four people of the country do not wish to see a spirit of militarism developed, they do want to see some plan introduced which will give the young men of the country sufficient training to defend the United States against attack."

**What Lawmakers Think.**  
Other opinions follow:  
Representative James R. Mann, Illinois—If the plan of having the high school boys of Chicago drill is feasible I think it would be a good thing. Drill of any kind is good for boys. I had four years of drilling myself at the Illinois university. Of course, in the case of the Chicago high schools a number of things must be taken into consideration among them the equipment and places for drilling. As in the case of all such things, the federal government sooner or later would be called upon for money if the high school boys of the country are to be drilled. However, I am glad THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has taken up the matter.

Senator Borah of Idaho—About the only way in which the young men of the country can be given general training in military matters is through the adoption of a plan adding military drill to the school curriculum.

Representative Rainey of Illinois—The only way to keep from having a large standing army in the United States is to adopt some such plan as this whereby the schoolboys of the country would be trained in military matters as part of their studies. The boys would be strongly in favor of it, I am sure, and I favor the plan.

Senator Myers of Montana—I have always favored such plans as these proposed for the military training of high school boys as against a large standing army, which seems to be the alternative.

Representative Rauch of Indiana—A military training that gives all the physical benefits but that does not breed militarism is what we need in this country. I believe that the military instruction of the high school boys would provide just such a training.

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## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co. —Basement—



## Beginning Monday, The Great January Sale of 1800 Women's and Misses' Winter Coats \$5.75, \$9.75, \$12.75, \$15 and \$20

At Prices Which Hardly More Than Cover the Usual Wholesale Cost

Over 1800 new winter coats comprise the special purchase which we were fortunate in making in preparation for the January Coat Sale, for our patrons have come to expect values of most unusual character, and it takes good fortune and resources to bring results to parallel such expectations in these days of cloth scarcity.

However, here are the coats—and here, the remarkable values—1,800 winter coats in the smart styles of the season, and of the desirable winter materials—while about six hundred of them are trimmed with fur collars and cuffs, or with band of fur at bottom.

The styles include belted and half-belted, flaring effects, coats with "chin-chin" collars and set-in or Raglan sleeves. The materials include wool plushes, corduroys, cylinder cloths, pebbie chevrons and zibelines. The colors include navy, brown, green, Copenhagen, taupe and black.

Every coat is lined throughout with Skinner's, Goetz yarn-dyed or "Sol" satin or peau de cygne and interlined to give added warmth. There are all sizes included for women and misses, from 14 years to 44-inch bust measure.

And as this is one of the feature Basement sales of the season, it will be well to attend this sale early Monday, January 3rd, to secure best selection from these great lots at \$5.75, \$9.75, \$12.75, \$15 and \$20.

Basement, East Room

## A Fortunate Basement Purchase of 400 Women's and Misses' Suits Will Go on Sale Beginning Monday at \$5.75, \$7.75, \$9.75 and \$12.75

Styles smarter than you would ordinarily expect at any such prices as these are included.

The Materials are Poplins, Broadcloths, Gabardines, Serges and Fine Novelty Woolens

All sizes and colors are represented in these lots, but not, of course, in each style.

Early selections are suggested in order to secure the best choice, as many are single suits, one of a kind and samples—at \$5.75, \$7.75, \$9.75, and \$12.75.

Basement, East Room

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## EDUCATIONAL

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Those who are interested in the education of girls and young women will find no school where they could be more fortunately placed than at St. Mary's College and Academy, Notre Dame, Ind. Here are found careful training, thorough instruction, perfect discipline and surroundings which at once raise the ideal toward the highest and best in life. The practical side is not neglected and the pupils of St. Mary's acquire a foundation which is a preparation for life with its pleasures and vicissitudes.

Many features of this school of high ideals, its beautiful grounds and edifices, cannot be touched upon or illustrated in the limited space of this announcement. The President, therefore, most cordially invites correspondence from parents having daughters to educate, and will take pleasure in mailing an illustrated catalogue, which gives a complete outline of work in Preparatory, Academic, Normal and Collegiate Departments, Music, Art, Household Arts and Athletics. Classes will be resumed on January 6th. Address

The President—ST. MARY'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY  
Box 50; Notre Dame, St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

Our Representative is at present in Chicago and will be pleased to call personally on those who may be interested. Telephone Central 382 for appointment or call between 12 M. and 2 P. M. at Room 108 Schiller Building, 64 West Randolph St.

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Individual instruction. Second and evening classes. Building, 1116 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago. Commercial Art School, 1116 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago.

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Regular two-year Kindergarten Course. Mid-year class begins February 1st. Address Registrar for catalogue. Box K. 64 Scott Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF  
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Two-year Kindergarten Course. Mid-year class begins February 1st. Address Registrar for catalogue. Box K. 64 Scott Street, Chicago, Ill.

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## HARD WORK TIME CLO PAY ROL

Gustave Sanger,  
\$5,000 Short  
Detective

Every Sunday night Gustave Sanger, the H. W. Caldwell machinery manufacturer, was found at his home, 1116 S. Michigan Ave., who would sit beside the telephone, checking over the rolls. The watchman, who was a devoted Sanger, was

Every day they line of employees. No 122. One day by cracky, I've been thought I knew shop, but I'll be honest where this 122 is working in line for a day and I want to

Can't Find My Boss. The boss invested went over the pay roll, unable to account for the missing money. Some of the list of one department. But his serious name, the others.

Some went to Sanger's Sunday morning. The aid of his wife's cards in the morning, the correct working this had been got and pay rolls had to \$150 a week.

He Would B. Sanger heard of Dec. 18 he called up on the phone and some money, but at the office to a Two days later

ed to Sanger. Sanger's first wife, the house and for left alone in the place without food. A neighbor took it to the house, and called in by the could learn little a he maintained a hi on dice and horse

cards and ready Chicago to Milwaukee learned, dressed notions to become played this time the acc back far enough to \$5,000 in less th shortage for the

Trapped. With nothing picture of Sanger, G. O'Brien, a Pink the rounds of the photograph and the Illinois Central remembered having the Sangers for D

was a large wif followed. W inserted an ad in a timekeeper. Yesterday an ev for the job. N The other was S

CHICAGO RAI HEIR TO U

Frank J. Owen Judge, Galt Old Miner W

New Year's ready for Frank former County who was yesterday \$1,000,000.

The million California of Michigan west in '40 and Owens, who died 84, had been long but who a few years ago west, and eviden the uncle, who di

The fortunate is employed in t of the Chicago railway, and is Chicago Station new Chicago un way.

WILSON TO OFFICIAL R

Virginians C Springs to President an

Hot Springs, Wilson's first of tion will be giv public lounge of Mrs. Wilson amon. Word of today, and peo planning to join colony in the reation at the No comment on news dispatch Gary had made second note of ing the sinking

THREE TOV BY HONDU



## HARD WORKER ON TIME CLOCK AND PAY ROLL TAKEN

Gustave Sanger, Charged with \$5,000 Shortage, Falls in Detective Trap.

Every Sunday night for the last three years Gustave Sanger, head timekeeper for the H. W. Caldwell & Sons company, machinists, manufacturers, might have been found at his desk in the Western avenue plant. He always was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Bertha Sanger, who would sit beside him and aid him in checking over the time cards and pay rolls. The watchman often remarked what a jolly couple they were and how devoted Sanger appeared to be to his work.

Every pay day there was noticed in the line of employees a man wearing badge No. 122. One day a foreman went to his boss to satisfy his curiosity.

"By cracky, I've been here a long time and thought I knew everybody in the shop, but I'll be hanged if I can find out where this 122 is working," he said. "He's there in line for a fat envelope every pay day and I want to know what he does."

Can't Find Mysterious "122."

The boss investigated. Clerks who went over the pay rolls said they were unable to account for the presence of 122 in their lists. Sometimes he appeared on the list of one department, sometimes on another. But his was not the only mysterious name, they said. There were others.

The boss went further. He called in accountants. Then came the disclosure of Sanger's Sunday midnight labors. With the aid of his wife he had inserted fictitious cards in the time clock and by manipulating the hands had punched for the correct working hours. It was found this had been going on for three years and pay rolls had been padded from \$100 to \$150 a week.

He Would Be Right Down.

Sanger heard of the investigation. On Dec. 18 he called up one of his employees on the phone and confessed he had taken some money, but said he would be down at the office to "straighten things out."

Two days later he was arrested and taken to the Sanger home at 1212 Lombard avenue in Berwyn by the crying of the Sanger baby. They gained entrance to the house and found the baby had been left alone in the playpen. Sanger had gone without food for twenty-four hours. A neighbor took him and cared for it. Meanwhile the Pinkerton agency was called in by the company. Operatives could learn little about Sanger save that he maintained a high priced car, gambled on dice and horse races, and frequented cabarets and roadhouses all the way from Chicago to Milwaukee. Mrs. Sanger, they learned, dressed flashy and had ambitions to become a movie actress. By this time the accountants had checked back far enough to discover a shortage of \$5,000 in less than a year's time. The shortage for the three years, they reported, would reach about \$15,000.

Trapped by Photo.

With nothing more on than a picture of Sanger and his wife, George & Goodwin, a Pinkerton operative, made the rounds of the depots exhibiting the photograph and making inquiries. At the Illinois Central depot one ticket seller remembered having sold two tickets to the Sangers for Detroit. Armed with a warrant charging embezzlement, Goodwin followed. Upon his arrival he introduced an ad in the newspaper for a timekeeper.

Yesterday an even 100 persons applied for the job. Ninety-nine were rejected. The other was Sanger.

## CHICAGO RAILROAD AUDITOR HEIR TO UNCLE'S MILLION.

Frank J. Owens, Brother of County Judge, Gains from Estate from Old Miner Who Succumbs.

New Year's resolutions ought to come easy for Frank J. Owens, a brother of former County Judge John E. Owens, who was yesterday apprized of a bequest of \$1,000,000.

The million comes with the death in California of Michael, an uncle, who went west in '49 and "struck it rich." Michael Owens, who died recently at the age of 84, had been lost to the family for many years, but was found by Frank J. Owens a few years ago. The young man went west and eventually, "made good" with the uncle, who died without any near kin.

The fortunate heir is 35 years old, and is employed in the auditing department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, and is at present auditor of the Chicago Station company, which has the new Chicago union station project under way.

## WILSON TO HOLD HIS FIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION TODAY.

Virginians Congregating at Hot Springs to Shake Hands with President and His Bride.

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 31.—President Wilson's first official New Year's reception will be given here tomorrow in the public lounge of the hotel where he and Mrs. Wilson are spending their honeymoon. Word of the reception went forth long ago, and people for miles around are planning to join the Hot Springs winter colony in time to shake hands with the chief executive and his wife.

Two years ago the president spent the holiday season in Frazzetta, Miss., and last year there was no New Year's reception at the White House.

No comment was made by the president on news dispatches saying Austria-Hungary had made a favorable reply to the second note of the United States regarding the sinking of the liner Ancona.

## THREE TOWNS DESTROYED BY HONDURAN EARTHQUAKE.

Salguat, Las Flores, and San Sebastian Were Ruined by Recent Tremor in the South.

MAY SALVADOR, Dec. 31.—Advices received here are that the towns of Talig, Las Flores, and San Sebastian, Honduras, were completely ruined during the recent earthquake shocks in that republic.

## TRAPPED BY PHOTOGRAPH.

Husband and Wife Accused of Padding Payrolls and Deserting Infant—He Is Caught in Detroit.



MRS. BERTHA SANGER GUSTAV SANGER

## LAST TRUE BILLS NAME THIRTEEN

Indict 3 Firemen as De Priest Bribers, 5 as Sluggers, 5 in Matters Case.

The December grand jury, adjourned yesterday, indicted the three firemen accused of offering bribes to Ald. De Priest, five men said to have been slugging for the garment workers' union and three men and two women for perjury in the matters will case. The report of the jury comments at length on the improper enforcement of the parole law and the problems growing out of labor disputes.

Of the firemen, P. J. Leonard is charged with having offered the second ward alderman \$500 to obtain his promotion to a lieutenancy. J. J. Sheehan and Peter J. Kelly, it is alleged, offered \$200 each for the same end.

Indicted as Sluggers.

The threats of the garment manufacturers that they would bring to justice the men higher up in the clothing workers' union resulted in the indictment as sluggers in the interest of the union of F. R. Rosenbloom, Harry Silverman, Sam Rissman, Joe Abrams, and Izzy Miller.

No indictments followed the affidavits presented by Sidney Hillman, president of the union, which was intended to involve a number of manufacturers for hiring sluggers.

Denounces Violence.

"The prevalence of violence connected with strikes is greatly to be deplored," reads the report of the jury. "The unions hire professional sluggers to terrorize and abuse citizens who are willing to work. Employers, on the other hand, hire the services of private detective agencies to protect their employees."

"The employees of these private detective agencies are in many cases mere professional sluggers."

"In the latter cases of violence we had evidence to prove that uniformed policemen were in some manner so influenced to take the side of these detective-sluggers that they would turn their backs while an assault was being made, and if they made an arrest at all, they would arrest the victim instead of the perpetrator of the assault. We have no sufficient evidence connecting employers with responsibility for these occurrences, but it is an outrage that any one, be he striker or not, should be so treated by the police to whom they have a right to look for protection."

The grand jury supported the plea of the mayor, former Judge Pett, and the State's Attorneys' association for a better administration of the parole law.

JOE MURPHY, ACTOR, DEAD.

Made Famous in "Kerry Gow" and Other Roles—Left Fortune of \$3,000,000.

New York, Dec. 31.—Joe Murphy, an old time actor, best known for his impersonation in "Kerry Gow," died in New York of pneumonia today. He was 83 years of age and left an estate estimated at \$3,000,000.

## The Factory Is the Place to Buy Furs

Combined Clearance and Removal Sale

Commencing January 3rd

See Monday's Tribune for Our Full-Page Advertisement with Full Particulars.

GEORGE W. PAULLIN

Fourth Floor Stewart Building, Fourth Floor

N. W. Corner State and Washington

## MILLER MONEY BEING HUNTED BY PINKERTONS

Newest Effort Is to Trace \$140,000 Missing with Broker and Waitress Wife.

While detectives continued their search yesterday for Willard Waldorf Miller—a hunt which may lead them across the Pacific—other investigators were at work trying to discover what became of the \$140,000 the broker is accused of having removed from banks and safety deposit vaults shortly before his departure.

In his note to his aged mother, Mrs. Cornelia E. Miller, the missing broker said he had been unable to "beat the board of trade," but traders in the grain pits said Miller dealt only lightly in grains and could never have lost as much as the figure given.

Samuel F. Williams, secretary of the Chicago open board of trade, said Miller never had had a membership in that organization. It was learned, however, that he held a membership in the Chicago board of trade from 1911 until about a week ago, when his seat was sold to Roscoe Rockwood of Gibson City, Ill.

Traded Back Little.

Miller had desk room in the office of A. J. White & Co. in room 3 of the Board of Trade building, but whether he was connected in any capacity with that firm the members refused to say. It was remarked, though, that he spent but little time in his office and traded only at infrequent intervals.

"No one could have had anything against him on the board," said J. C. F. Merrill, president of the board, "but Miller's intention to transfer his membership was postponed ten days and there was no protest."

On the back Miller was known as "W. Y. Miller," the same name given when he was married a second time in New York, in 1905. The name which appears on the letter box of his Grand boulevard apartment, however, is Willard Waldorf Miller.

Wed Congressman's Daughter.

"Everything was true as published in this Tribune except for the fact that he was divorced from his first wife, my mother," said his 18 year old daughter, Ruth, last night. "My mother died of Bessie Malloy that killed her. His wife was formerly Miss Martha Aldrich, daughter of former Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago."

A few days ago ex-Congressman Aldrich started New York by tendering a banquet in honor of his second wife, Mrs. Marjorie Aldrich, prima donna of the Metropolitan Grand Opera company, who had divorced him two months previously.

Mrs. Martha Aldrich Miller is a great-granddaughter of Mayor Sherman, who built the old Sherman house, and a granddaughter of the late Gen. Frank Sherman. She was married to Miller at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York on Dec. 12, 1905. Later they came to live at the Chicago Beach hotel, and it was while there Mrs. Miller No. 2 learned of her husband's infidelity for the Twenty-third street waitress.

Mother in Ignorance.

Bank men laughed at the idea that Mrs. Miller Sr. had knowledge of the withdrawal of the money. The banks maintain the attitude that it is an affair between mother and son, and one in which they are not interested further than to question the broker regarding his transactions.

"Mrs. Miller was probably mistaken on one point," said Attorney W. S. Miller of the Northern Trust company. "That is, she had no lock box at our institution. She has a savings account with us, but it is against our policy to discuss amounts deposited by patrons. We are simply awaiting developments. Naturally we would like to see Miller and talk to him. That is all I can say."

Gone to Honolulu.

That Mrs. Bessie Malloy Miller had been heard to say she and Miller were going to Honolulu was learned from Miss Carol Osmond, who later was married to Miller. "I knew Bessie and Mr. Miller for several years," she said. "I knew they took out marriage licenses in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, but I don't know whether they were ever legally married or not. I understand they took out so many licenses because of a conflict in the divorce laws of the various states."

Three Burned to Death.

Traverse City, Mich., Dec. 31.—Three men were burned to death here today in a fire which completely destroyed the Pomeroy inn, the leading hotel of Traverse City.

KILL TWO MORE NEGROES: WAR ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

Race Strife in Georgia Continues; Poses Searching for Blacks Burn Four Lodge Rooms.

Blakely, Ga., Dec. 31.—Two more Negroes were killed and four Negro lodge buildings burned today in the western section of Early county in a renewal of yesterday's clashes between whites and Negroes, according to reports reaching here tonight.

Tonight a Negro lodge building near the Alabama line was reported burned. Early today a Negro Masonic lodge building and a Negro Odd Fellows' lodge building had been burned, and later a lodge building known as the Negro Supreme Circle lodge building was destroyed.

## Friends—

As we turn the page of 1915 we feel sincerely grateful for your co-operation, which has enabled us to make of the past twelve months a page that was never equalled in our history.

As we look ahead and try to picture what is in store for the year 1916 we see many encouraging signs. We see the large addition to our new building at 3823-3829 Broadway nearing completion, assuring us of more than treble our present space, and enabling us to increase our facilities proportionately.

We see an undiminished popularity for Martha Washington Candies, growing steadily as the days and months pass by and opening up new fields of opportunity.

And we ask a continuance of your friendship and co-operation that the future may develop still greater achievements and still larger opportunities than were ever possible in the Past.

OUR BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Western Martha Washington Candies Co.

ELIE SHEETZ, Pres. ERNEST M. HUNT, Treas.-Gen'l Mgr. Washington, D. C. Chicago

## SALVINI DEAD IN FLORENCE

Famous Tragedian Quit the Stage in 1903 and Lived to Be Eighty-six.

POPULAR IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 1. 8:45 a. m.—Tommaso Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, has just died at Florence, Italy.

Tommaso Salvini was one of the world's greatest tragedians. It was he who introduced and established Shakespeare's plays in Italian drama.

American theatergoers of the past generation remember his vivid portrayal of "Othello." In this character he was unsurpassed. He lived the part of the jealous Moor, holding audiences spellbound in the splendidly tragic climax.

The great Edwin Booth played Iago during one of Salvini's American tours. It is said he was actually afraid of the raging tragedian. He always cautioned those who were to restrain Othello in his mad rush at Iago.

"Hold him fast," anxiously urged Booth. "He'll kill me, I know it."

Salvini toured the United States seven times.

Liked America.

"If I were not an Italian," said the celebrated artist, in recalling his American tour, "I should wish to be an American. There I was welcomed like a child of Washington. I remember when I was playing in Washington I went to visit the capitol. Some one said in French: 'Mr. Salvini, would you like to see the Congress room?' As soon as I entered the meeting stopped and all rose to their feet. I was so surprised and moved that for a few minutes I could not utter a word."

Salvini was reared for the stage. Born in Milan in 1829, he was acting as a child with his father and the young son continued to play small parts in the company of the celebrated Gustavo Modena.

Early Salary 20 Cents a Day.

"The school in which I was coached was a rigorous one," said the tragedian in recalling his early days. "While with my father I did not receive any salary. After a year, and my father was dead, my salary was 20 cents a day. A 1 cent piece of watermelon was my breakfast."

Salvini deserted the stage temporarily at the age of 20 to fight for Italian independence in the revolution under Garibaldi. He served as a corporal at the siege of Capri. When the war was over he returned to his art, joining the famous Adolphe Ristori's company.

At the age of 27 he was celebrated throughout Europe. He made his first visit to the United States in 1873.

Honored by Native Land.

On the eightieth anniversary of Salvini's birth the Italian people held a national jubilee. The government struck off and presented to him a commemorative medal. The city of Rome honored him with its key. Admirers in America who remembered his acting in association with Booth, Boucault, and Clara Morris sent testimonials of their affection for the venerable artist.

Salvini retired from active stage life in 1903. His son, Gustavo, then was the only representative of his branch of the family on the stage. Another son, Alessandro, an actor of promise, had died several years before.

## INCOME TAX REVISION URGED BY CHICAGO PETITIONERS.

Bishop Fallows and Others Think Those Making a Million Should Pay One-third.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.] Several Chicago men have presented a petition to the "Association for an Equitable Income Tax," demanding of the president and the ways and means committee a progressive tax on large incomes. Among them are the names of the Rev. Samuel Fallows, the Rev. E. Sidney Williams, Louis Wallis, Paul Kraemer, Otto C. Kraemer, Julius Stern, and Ernst M. Braucher.

The petition states that at least \$300,000,000 could be obtained by increasing the income tax.

"We urge that those receiving an income of over \$100,000 be taxed a third to a fifth of their total incomes," says the petition. "To take such a proportionate income tax would more nearly approximate that equality in taxation which is the purpose of the constitution to insure and the duty of statesmanship to secure."

The petition estimates that the major part of the present revenues of the federal government comes from the workers of the country. "The smaller the income the larger is the proportionate contribution under our tax system," concludes the petition.

## ALLEGED 'FENCE' FOR AUTO THIEVES BOOKED BY POLICE

Leo B. Krampe Said to Have Sold Cars for Later Delivery, Then They Were Stolen.

Leo B. Krampe, head of the Krampe Brothers' supply company at 12 South Fifth avenue, was booked at the detective headquarters last night, charged with being the principal go-between in the disposal of stolen automobiles gathered in by one crowd of auto thieves who have purloined hundreds of cars in Chicago in the last two months.

Krampe is the "downtown business man" whom Mayor Thompson had in mind yesterday when he said the traffic in stolen automobiles would be broken up with the arrest shortly of one of the "big men" in the business.

According to the police, Krampe confessed to having disposed of seven of the stolen automobiles. The police said they would connect him up with many times that number.

Booked with Krampe as auto thieves were Harry Lewis, Thomas O'Connor, David Friedman and Joseph Share. Share, although a mere youth, has a police record. He has been arrested eight times. He is charged with having been one of a gang of youngsters who recently telephoned to the detective bureau and told the officers where they could find a stolen automobile. They then lay down in the grass and waited for the motorcycle policemen. As the two officers neared the spot the gang attacked them and nearly killed them. They had to be taken to the hospital.

The confession that the detective bureau claims to have, made by one of the thieves, gives the details of how the "sales department" end of the traffic was handled.

Several persons were engaged in this work. It was so arranged that not all the sales agents knew who was working with them.

These "sales agents" would find some person who wanted a good car cheap. They would learn what kind of a car the prospective purchaser wanted. Then the information was communicated to the actual thieves. Sometimes it was a Buick or an Overland, but they filled all orders.

According to the police, Krampe was drawn into the traffic by an employee who introduced him to Sam Goldberg, a boy known as "Dave," and a boy known as "Joe." They were working in a garage. They first came to Krampe and wanted him to purchase a good car cheap. Krampe at first, according to the detective bureau, took the cars as a good investment, but later engaged in the regular business of receiving and disposing of stolen machines.

## HIS BULLDOGS SENT AWAY.

So Residents Near Dr. J. B. Armstrong's Flat Will Sleep Peacefully Now.

Residents in the vicinity of a flat building occupied by Dr. J. B. Armstrong at 4638 Washington boulevard will sleep peacefully in the future. The doctor has sent his two bulldogs away. Judge Sheridan E. Fry yesterday dismissed a charge against the doctor of harboring a nuisance in his flat by keeping the dogs there. Witnesses testified for and against the dogs. Witnesses for the prosecution said the dogs howled at all hours of the night. The doctor's witnesses said the dogs were quiet and peaceful.

## SCAPES DEATH VERDICT.

Joseph Scapello, who was convicted of the murder of William Laita, a street car conductor, last November, was sentenced yesterday to a term of 15 years in the State Prison at Joliet.

## 50 DEATHS A DAY RECORD IN CITY

Dr. Robertson Says It Is Up to People to Take Fresh Air Prevention.

Fifty deaths a day in Chicago from pneumonia! The epidemic of influenza, or a grippé, which frequently develops into pneumonia, has the city literally by the throat. During the week ending Dec. 11 the number of pneumonia deaths was 77; during the week ending Dec. 18 the number was 108; the week that ended Christmas day saw a jump to 205. In the corresponding week last year the pneumonia deaths totaled 73.

And in the first four days of this week the number reported to the health department was 201.

As indicative of the prevalence of fatalities, especially among older people, it is noted that THE TRIBUNE printed 144 death notices last Sunday, 75 on Monday, 70 on Wednesday, 62 on Thursday, and 86 yesterday, and is printing 78 this morning, which is a record in this newspaper.

Up to People of Chicago.

"It is up to the people of Chicago," said Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner.

"If the public chooses to regard as an academic fad every common sense utterance in favor of fresh air the public has itself and no one else to blame if it finds itself in its coffin."

"If I could take the people of Chicago out on a prairie and make them stay there and obey orders pneumonia would be as scarce as typhus."

"Chicago would be a whole lot better off if it became an Eskimo city; if it clad itself in furs, with a hood covering the head, so that the only part of the body exposed would be the nose and mouth."

## Head Out Window Next Best.

"The next best thing to becoming an Eskimo and sleeping outdoors entirely is to sleep with your head out of the window."

"The pneumonia germ must have its soil, just as the germ of wheat and the germ of rye must have its soil. The soil in which the pneumonia germ grows and grows is the soil of dirty air."

"It isn't merely that our air isn't 'fresh' air; it's dirty air. It's foul air. There is nothing to do but act. And if you don't act you have no call to curse the doctor when the undertaker drives around."

## THEY have proven that they appreciate our efforts to surpass the usual, both in Values and in Elegance. They appreciate the Fashion Pre-eminence enjoyed by (and in) O-G Shoes.

AND we appreciate their appreciation.

The penalty of public reliance on O-G standards is sometimes an over-demand on our facilities and we are warmly grateful for the patience of our customers at such hours. Your kind suggestions as to any errors of service will be welcome always.

O'Connor & Goldberg  
Style Creators Value Pioneers



# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

PRINTED AT SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

## TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
1908.....171,052	1908.....296,816
1909.....174,074	1909.....300,009
1910.....234,111	1910.....357,845
1911.....236,226	1911.....367,465
1912.....246,061	1912.....369,977
1913.....259,958	1913.....392,664
1914.....316,761	1914.....524,800
1915.....354,520	1915.....558,396

Growth in 7 years.....183,468      Growth in 7 years.....261,580  
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."  
—Stephen Decatur.

## TRUST BUSTING UP TO DATE.

As a result of the glorious victory won by the Taft administration over the petroleum octopus we now find that the holders of old Standard Oil stock are three times as rich as they were before the octopus was wrested.

And the plain people are poorer by about twice the price of the gasoline they use in their flivvers.

Many such victories for reform would reduce it to a pulp. Busting the trusts, the favorite amusement, next to golf, of Mr. Taft and his collaborators, is too expensive a sport even for a rich and extravagant individual like Uncle Sam. Mr. Wilson seems to have arrived at that salutary conclusion and we hope congress agrees. The busting is in the wrong place.

## REWARD FOR SERVICE.

Although almost any one would assert that good and loyal citizens, men who have served the country in some way or other at personal risk, are entitled to higher consideration than citizens who have lived wholly for themselves, America does not follow out the theory.

Soldiers and sailors, after honorable discharge from the service of the United States, find themselves in an unenviable position. The meritorious discharge must often be hidden. It is not an asset; it is a liability. Men who have served in the forces of the United States are by that fact considered unworthy. It is taken for granted that they belong to the riffraff of the nation; that they are brutes of the first water.

An honorable discharge ought to mean something. If the government cannot persuade the citizens to attach a sentimental value to service, steps should be taken to reward them tangibly.

Could not the city, for instance, permit discharged soldiers and sailors to join the police force and the fire department without civil service examination? A physical examination would, of course, be necessary. The United States government certifies them as efficient and disciplined. Could not Chicago set an example of wise patriotism?

## FEMINISM ABROAD.

There are many Americans and Englishmen who oppose equal suffrage for women because they fear that it will lead to feminism, which to them means the disruption of the home, and all kinds of social evils. It will be something of a shock to them to read in Katharine Anthony's exposition of feminism in Germany and Scandinavia that the conservatives oppose feminism because they see as its final aim the acquisition by women of political equality.

For suffrage in this country is somehow associated with rather vague reforms. It has been almost sufficient to argue the subject here on the grounds of natural rights. But the German feminists, although they want the ballot, want it for the purpose of enforcing their feminist demands. Suffrage is not in itself an aim with them.

Their ambition is not a reversal of the position of the sexes by any means, but a readjustment of the position of woman to modern economic conditions. Women, they assert, were originally the industrial workers of Germany, the agriculturists, the clothing makers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. They are accused of wanting to desert the home, but they complain that it is the home which has left them. And they want a readjustment of everything—education, the marriage relation, the political position of men and women, and their relative economic positions.

In education they have practically won. Opportunities for learning are still somewhat restricted in vocational training, but in the main they have succeeded, against violent opposition, in gaining about the same rights American women have.

Concerning the reform of marriage they have accomplished relatively little, except in the line of maternity insurance and the treatment of illegitimacy and the unmarried mother. In Norway they have gained great victories in this particular field.

They do not want the woman to escape the consequences of extra marital relations, but they insist that unmarried fathers shall be just as liable under the law for the support of the child. An illegitimate child has rights of inheritance from both father and mother in case fatherhood is determined and takes his father's name. In Germany since the war pensions have been granted for the support of illegitimate children whose fathers are fighting in the trenches.

Theoretically, though, they are working toward more radical things. They uphold conventional marriage as so far as it works, but where it breaks down they desire to mend it. They believe in the right of motherhood. At present this function is dependent socially on the consent of the man. Without it the woman and her child are outlawed.

Economically the German woman has a stronger case. Unlike the situation in this country, where women have been brought up in a cult of idleness, which slavery possibly fostered, the German woman has always worked. Only one-tenth of all unmarried German women about 700,000—are supported by their fathers. Nine-tenths are in industry. About one-tenth of the married women work for others than their husbands.

They are thoroughly unionized except in the agricultural work, and represented now in every listed industry except that of being soldiers. On this basis they wish to depose man as the head of the household and take a place by his side. They ask equal

authority and equal responsibility. They want to control the money they earn.

In political freedom the German women have gained only one thing—the right to organize and to affiliate themselves with political movements. They hope some day to get into the Reichstag.

In two of the three Scandinavian countries the women have achieved political equality besides education and a weakening of the marriage relation. Confronted with all this agitation in Europe, and demands of American suffragists seem modest. And we suspect that many of our aggressive champions of enfranchisement would be staggered over the way things are going. But these doctrines will not take deep root in America until the position of women in industry is much more acute than it is at present.

## IN FREE AMERICA.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske is conceded to be one of the ablest officers in the American navy. He is also one of the bravest and most patriotic. The Commercial club was ingenious enough to think these qualifications made Admiral Fiske a suitable agency for informing its members of the needs of our naval defense.

His officers evidently did not know that they were qualities which had got Admiral Fiske in bad with the secretary of the navy, since Admiral Fiske had said bluntly what he thought to a congressional committee at the last session. So the club's representative guilelessly invited Admiral Fiske to address its members, and, being reminded by the admiral of the department rule which gave officers of the navy, applied to the president for permission to hear him. The president's secretary referred the petition to the secretary of the navy, who had promulgated the gag rule, whereupon the club officials took the hint and wisely canceled the date.

If the club desires to hear Mr. Daniels, we do not doubt it could possess itself of the privilege. But the professional opinion of a man who has spent his life in the navy, and not in a newspaper office, is for high reasons a state refusal.

There never has been a time in the history of this land of the free politician when its citizens so greatly needed full information concerning the national defenses. The president has devoted his message chiefly to the subject. Congress recognizes that it is the foremost problem with which it is expected to deal. In the public mind it is the paramount subject of national concern.

In spite of this there probably never has been a time when the expert has been so rigidly gagged. Both in the navy and in the army, under department orders and the influence of official disfavor, the men who know are ordered not to speak.

The American people are, forsooth, to have the facts and the expert opinion which alone can give us a basis of right judgment doled out to them according to the will of political civilian officials appointed by an executive elected to represent the nation, not to rule it.

The situation is preposterous and worse. For not only does official repression shut off knowledge from the people but it shuts it off also from congress, which is required to legislate in such light as the president and his secretaries see fit to let through. Congress may call officers before it. But the experience of several naval men who spoke out at the last session does not encourage fullness or candor.

Nothing in the American scheme of things could be more inconsistent with our theories of representative government than this choking off of informed utterance on the paramount subject of the day. The very first evil to be corrected on the threshold of our attempt to provide for the common defense is this suppression of the sources of public knowledge.

It is up to congress to deal with it at once, and without gloves.

## CHINA PREPARING.

The following obscure item appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday:

PEKING, Dec. 29.—Compulsory military service for China has been determined upon and the government has announced that conscription will be inaugurated Jan. 1, 1916. It will be put into effect first in the provinces of Chi-Li, in which Peking is located, and Shantung, adjoining on the south.

The next generation, looking over yellowing files, may wonder why it was not given a seven column head.

## Editorial of the Day.

### HOW MUCH PREPAREDNESS?

(Boston Post.)

The rank and file of the people of this country, the citizens who will have to pay the bills, are willing and even eager to subscribe to a program of military and naval preparedness. But when they see such enormous disparity between the estimates of experts as to the amount of preparedness deemed "adequate" it is natural that they should demand that the term "adequate" be clearly defined. When Secretary Garrison believes 400,000 soldiers adequate, when the War college thinks 1,500,000 adequate, and when Col. Roosevelt deems only universal military service as adequate to meet our needs, it appears high time that we be told just what these needs are.

The lessons of the European war should have taught us that our military and naval preparation must fit our international policy and not our policy fit our preparedness. England has demonstrated that she, with her navy, was fully prepared to resist invasion of the "light little island," which, of course, was the first precept of her policy; but she was woefully ill prepared to prevent the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which was also part of her international policy.

Our first duty is obviously to be able to resist invasion of these United States. But we have claimed to have other duties which we must right now either prepare for or abandon. Is it part of our international policy to resist any attempt to wrest the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippines from us? If it is, we must prepare for that possibility. Is it, again, part of our policy to stand by the Monroe doctrine, to prevent any European interference with our neighbors on the southern continent? If it is, we must prepare to enforce that policy.

Whatever is to be done let us know first what is our purpose. Let our international policy be clearly defined, and then build up to the point where that policy can be maintained against all opposition.

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And through the great Pacific every joy  
Or evil we desire?

Unfortunately experience is showing that the rocks are not of the kind that stay cloven—Christian Science Monitor.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, in the quips fall where they may.

### JANUARY.

HERE'S January, just on time,  
And bringing New Year morn'g.  
As bright as e'er new minted dime,  
As bare as babe at morn'g;  
A bounding boy and bound to grow,  
A ruddy roly-poly,  
With wealth and want and weal and woe  
For lofty born and lowly.  
Abnormally, naively nude,  
While folk with fannels fretting,  
With weather ranging raw to rude,  
And blizzard blasts begetting;  
A charming chap, uncharged with cheer,  
Ingenuous and jolly—  
Till Christmas bills begin to appear;  
Then marked by melancholy.

ARIES.

IF the administration is satisfied with Austria's answer, with its "ready and prepared to pass lightly over this deficiency of evidence," it is not difficult to satisfy. Count that day lost whose I, a sun seen not a diplomatic victory won.

### THE ADJACENT GENTLEMAN.

Sir: In the interest of accuracy, should not the term, "Gentleman at the Adjacent Desk," be reconstructed? The word adjacent means "lying near," and it is evident that the gentleman does the lying, not the desk.

IF an explorer were to visit the South Pole he would undoubtedly find a German propagandist there, trying to stir up trouble among the penguins.

### Cherubim and Seraphim.

Sir: It may be of interest to recall that Francis Grose, the antiquary, whose eccentricities were so cleverly satirized by Robbie Burns, defined "cherubim" in his "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" as "peevish children," offering as an incontrovertible authority for the accuracy of his definition the assurance of the "Te Deum" that "cherubim and seraphim continually do cry."

It might add to the interest of the story to add, now and then, that Mr. Gillett is wealthy and a polo player.

IF the club desires to hear Mr. Daniels, we do not doubt it could possess itself of the privilege. But the professional opinion of a man who has spent his life in the navy, and not in a newspaper office, is for high reasons a state refusal.

There never has been a time in the history of this land of the free politician when its citizens so greatly needed full information concerning the national defenses. The president has devoted his message chiefly to the subject. Congress recognizes that it is the foremost problem with which it is expected to deal. In the public mind it is the paramount subject of national concern.

In spite of this there probably never has been a time when the expert has been so rigidly gagged. Both in the navy and in the army, under department orders and the influence of official disfavor, the men who know are ordered not to speak.

The American people are, forsooth, to have the facts and the expert opinion which alone can give us a basis of right judgment doled out to them according to the will of political civilian officials appointed by an executive elected to represent the nation, not to rule it.

The situation is preposterous and worse. For not only does official repression shut off knowledge from the people but it shuts it off also from congress, which is required to legislate in such light as the president and his secretaries see fit to let through. Congress may call officers before it. But the experience of several naval men who spoke out at the last session does not encourage fullness or candor.

Nothing in the American scheme of things could be more inconsistent with our theories of representative government than this choking off of informed utterance on the paramount subject of the day. The very first evil to be corrected on the threshold of our attempt to provide for the common defense is this suppression of the sources of public knowledge.

It is up to congress to deal with it at once, and without gloves.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—Compulsory military service for China has been determined upon and the government has announced that conscription will be inaugurated Jan. 1, 1916. It will be put into effect first in the provinces of Chi-Li, in which Peking is located, and Shantung, adjoining on the south.

The next generation, looking over yellowing files, may wonder why it was not given a seven column head.

## Editorial of the Day.

### HOW MUCH PREPAREDNESS?

(Boston Post.)

The rank and file of the people of this country, the citizens who will have to pay the bills, are willing and even eager to subscribe to a program of military and naval preparedness. But when they see such enormous disparity between the estimates of experts as to the amount of preparedness deemed "adequate" it is natural that they should demand that the term "adequate" be clearly defined. When Secretary Garrison believes 400,000 soldiers adequate, when the War college thinks 1,500,000 adequate, and when Col. Roosevelt deems only universal military service as adequate to meet our needs, it appears high time that we be told just what these needs are.

The lessons of the European war should have taught us that our military and naval preparation must fit our international policy and not our policy fit our preparedness. England has demonstrated that she, with her navy, was fully prepared to resist invasion of the "light little island," which, of course, was the first precept of her policy; but she was woefully ill prepared to prevent the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which was also part of her international policy.

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## How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1916: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

**AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.**  
MRS. T. W. Y. writes: "I am seeking information concerning certain details of sanitation in my home. Potted plants and cut flowers do not live in my rooms. The cut flowers wither almost immediately and plants die very soon. Our house is heated with combination furnace and hot water. The standard temperature in the rooms is 70, more or less below than above. We keep pails of water in the furnace pipe under the registers. I am sure that 'What is the probable cause of the air in our house being so bad for flowers and plants?'  
If the air is bad for the plants, is it good for us? Our family is in fair though not vigorous health."

I am making your letter public in order to put the same questions into the minds of a great many people. Most women have noticed that flowers will not live in bedrooms in winter. They have tried it and given it up and forgotten about it. They tried it because they wanted to have a bit of green in their rooms, and, unfortunately, when the plants died, they found the sickly, dying plants a source of depression. Beyond that they gave the matter no thought. Your letter should cause them to think.

Because flowers are pretty and green in a room for trying to grow them in the living room, but it is not the best reason. The best reason is because they furnish a means of measuring living conditions. Thermometers, hygrometers, barometers and other instruments are used as means of measuring living conditions, but they are not the best means. The best means of measuring living conditions is a room in which plants grow. A thermometer will record a very high or a very low temperature, a hygrometer a monetary dryness or wetness of the air. With flowers tell you of the humidity, little by little, day by day, and, unfortunately, small but reliably cumulative evil influences which cause people to pale slowly, to become susceptible to colds, to become feeble and listless, to have nervousness, to have a headache, to have a cough, to have a cold, to have a fever, to have a pneumonia, to have a tuberculosis, to have a cancer, to have a heart disease, to have a stroke, to have a paralysis, to have a dementia, to have a insanity, to have a death.

Would it not be a good idea to try to grow plants in bedrooms, in living rooms, in dining rooms, in parlors, in libraries, in studies, in offices, in schools, in churches, in hospitals, in prisons, in asylums, in homes for the aged, in homes for the blind, in homes for the deaf, in homes for the dumb, in homes for the insane, in homes for the criminals, in homes for the paupers, in homes for the sick, in homes for the dying, in homes for the dead?

There would be proof enough that the air was not fit. You would have a thermometer or hygrometer reading or report of engine or statement by janitors. Each of these is related together in the life story of the plant.

It is not a new idea, but it is a new idea. It is the idea that I will answer a day or two. It is better to keep this answer to one thought.

Rooms in which plants will not live are not fit to live in or to work in. The simplest test of fitness is the flower test.

DEFIANT ONES.  
There's many a slip  
Twixt the lip and the grip.  
Kiss her! Never fear the grip.  
Only chickens have the pipp.

W. M. B.

"THERE is a persistent rumor that Henry Ford has become sick and disgusted."—Nebraska City News.

If disgruntled means separated from his guests, he should recover quickly from the sickness.

Sir: Young, question mark, lady behind cigar counter, Webster building, assumes attitude of indifference, and, with nonchalant hand, loosens cuff and puts it up again, before admiring question mark, gaze of brokers, etc. Shall I ask Doris Blake or Marion H. or does the Trib want this to start a new dept. headed "The Bright Dings of Cigar Store Queens," question mark.

OLDFOX.

ONLY a harmless carbuncle, reports the Kaiser's physician. Nevertheless, Gottstrafe that carbuncle!

NEW YEAR'S DAWN—BROADWAY.  
(Sara Teasdale, "Rivers to the Sea.")

WHEN the horns wear thin  
And the noise, like a garment outworn,  
Falls from the night,  
The tattered and shivering night,  
That thinks she is gay;  
When the patient silence comes back,  
And returns,  
Rebuffed by a rihad song,  
Wounded by vehement cries,  
Fleeing again to the stars—  
Ashamed of her sister the night;  
Oh, then they steal home,  
The blinded, the pitiful ones,  
With their gawgaws still in their hands,  
Reeling with odorous breath  
And thick, coarse words on their tongues.  
They get them to bed, somehow,  
And sleep, the forgiving,  
Comes through the scattering tumult  
And closes their eyes.  
The stars sink down ashamed  
And the dawn awakes,  
Like a youth who steals from a brothel,  
Dirty and sick.

AMID the crush of new matter and the wreck of words it may be singularly soothing to learn that Lake Eary is husking corn in Lorain, Ill.

LOCATED.

Sir: The public at large, as well as grand juries and prosecuting attorneys, will be glad to know that he has been discovered at last. I refer, ladies and gentlemen, to W. O. Hyrup, Norfolk, Va.

S. HOLMES.

QUOTE an idea of the Prohibs, to tax whisky to death. How did they ever think of it?

Sir: Reading a book, I came on the expression "They forded the stream." Does that mean that they crossed over, turned around, and came back?

W. G. L.

HOUSEHOLDERS. It is ruled, cannot be compelled to keep their sidewalks clean. Judging from the condition of the walks we should say that the householders were already in possession of the information.

MISS DANE DREW THE HANDSOME GENTLEMAN.  
(From the Kansas News.)

Miss Irene Thomas had set Miss Jane Thompson entertained Mr. Feldman of Toledo last week.

"OPERATE on Kaiser's Neck!"—Headline.

The ambition of the allies.

WHY are "brain tests" sprung at this time of year? They belong to the silly season.

EAT, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow is dry!

M. L. T.

The barony of Ferrers of Chartley is one of the most ancient in existence, having been created in 1259 in the reign of the Australian commonwealth in London as its high commissioner, official agent, and plenipotentiary. Sir George has paid so many visits to the United States that he is almost as well known on this side of the Atlantic as in Great Britain.

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## SHADOW TANGLES OF HISTORY.

(From the Westminster Gazette.)



The Kaiser—My enemies will have to come to me to make terms for peace. Shade of Napoleon—Hail! that's what I said when I waited in Moscow in 1812—but they didn't come!

## The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

EXPLANATION OF SIDEWALK ASSESSMENTS.  
Chicago, Dec. 27.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I have property 50x150 on southeast corner of Ninety-first street and Buffalo avenue, and as I have put down cement sidewalks on Ninety-first street and also on Buffalo avenue, but did not lay the intersection, which is 16x16 feet. This the city laid at 34 cents per square foot and charged us. Kindly advise me as to who should pay for this intersection. This was laid in 1914, and I think it is charged according to the ordinance of that year.

JOHN CRANE, 9015 Burley avenue.  
The ordinance for the construction of cement sidewalks on Ninety-first street, from Green Bay to Exchange avenue, was passed March 28, 1908, and the law at that time required that all property in front of which a sidewalk had been built before the passage of the ordinance or within forty days thereafter should be relieved from assessment. Accordingly the cost of the sidewalk intersection could only be assessed against that property which lay within one-half block and in front of which no sidewalk had been built before the expiration of the forty day period. Subsequently the law was amended so that the present time the cost of each sidewalk intersection is charged proportionately, according to benefits upon all property within one-half block thereof.

EDWARD J. O'LEARY, Secretary.

NO NUISANCE EXISTS.  
Chicago, Dec. 28.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly advise me if any one is allowed to keep chickens in the basement. Our neighbor has about sixty chickens and two dogs in her basement, and there is no ventilation.

MRS. A. HARRIS,  
5320 North Leavitt street.

An inspection was made and a notice served upon the owner to remove all said fowl above vacant lot. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Health.

MUST REMOVE SAND FROM LOT.  
Chicago, Dec. 28.—[To the Friend of the People.]—This summer some contractor dumped an immense pile of sand on a vacant lot adjoining my property. It has broken down my fence, and in dry, windy weather, with children coming to play, it has been a nuisance. What can be done to have it removed?

AUGUST SCHMIDT,  
1508 North Street.

An inspection was made and a notice served upon the owner to remove all said sand above vacant lot. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Health.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"IF THIS BE TREASON," ETC.  
Chicago, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One of your editorial writers should be disciplined by the Editorial Writers' union for gross breach of standard practice—reckless disregard of honor as headed precedent—in the editorial of this morning on "Police Reform."

Who ever heard before of a newspaper—particularly a "reform" newspaper—or a reformer—suggesting that "there is no such thing as a governmental machine which is automatic and able to produce good results regardless of the men who compose it or control its operation?" Such editorializing is dangerously radical! It is revolutionary!! Darned, sir, it is almost socialism!!



## COSSIP OF BOOKS OF THE DAY

## Mr. Powys Proves a Novelist of Great Power

BY ELLA W. PEATTIE.

ONE OF THE POWYS has written three books. "The War and Culture" was the first, and it, like the volume which followed it, "Visions and Revisions," was a book of comment. Now, by way of a third, he offers "WOOD AND STONE," a romance which he dedicates to Mr. Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Powys calls his story a romance and he uses the word rightly, but it may be added that it is not a romantic romance. Psychologically speaking, it is one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written; as a novel it is filled with beauties but lacking in drama. Indeed, the most dramatic events are related with a scrupulous quietness and aloofness, so that they frequently seem of less importance than the mental processes of the characters.

There is no hero, and the heroine is a fitting creature, appropriately named Lactima, she being an Italian, orphaned, and living in the home of an English relative, Mrs. Romer, whose husband, an aggressive, tyrannical vulgarism, owns the historic estate of the region and the great quarry in which the men of the community work. Romer has a daughter, Gladys, who is as relentless and determined to dominate all human beings with her range as is her father. She has the same intense animal satisfaction in life as he has and is quite unafraid to take anything she wants. Indeed, the whole community is a lusty—not to say a lusty—community. It is a lusty, not to say a lusty, community. It is a lusty, not to say a lusty, community.

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## Riverside History of United States.

BY AUDRIE ALSAUGH CHASE.

It is a nation with a past sufficiently removed to permit of perspective in its observation. And now we have recorded history so weeded out of the passion of the moment and the presence of prejudice as to serve as an impartial telescope to aid the present day generation in looking back over the stretch of time since first Mr. Columbus put this side of the world into the historical running.

A wonderfully compact yet high powered glass of this sort is provided by the Riverside History of the United States, of which William E. Dodd is editor (Houghton, Mifflin company). The Riverside history consists of four volumes, of the convenient pocket size, printed on clear paper in excellent type and alluringly bound in red leather. Their delightful exterior is merely token of their harmonious interior—for the history enthusiast or the person eager on the trail of information.

The first volume, "THE BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," by Carl Lotus Becker, professor of European history at Kansas University, relates the forces that drove the nations to exploration and collects for our observation the various peoples who settled on the new lands, carrying their settlements through the welding process of the revolution. Prof. Becker strikes these interesting keynotes in his discussion. To the American's "steady migration in search of better opportunities" he attributes one of the most potent forces in American history.

"UNION AND DEMOCRACY," by Allen Johnson, professor of American history at Yale, traces the second step, following along the growing and changing economic and political society for the forty-five years ensuing until the days of Andrew Jackson. Constitutional adjustment and colonization of the vast world to the westward were the dominating activities of these years when life was lived with pioneer energy divided between the two absorbing businesses of home making and conquering the wilds.

The third volume, "EXPANSION AND CONFLICT," by William E. Dodd, professor of American history, Chicago university, marks the adolescent stage of our national life when the terrible upheaval attendant upon the civil war was experienced and lived down. Here, too, Prof. Dodd has given us a comparative bit on the war itself, devoting his pages to the fruition of conditions that produced the war and to the manner of the minds that ruled the country's policy. The author's purpose is of explanation for "readers who may be desirous of

knowing why things happened as they did as well as how they happened."

It is rather startling to read of the very present in an authoritative volume of history. But that is where the final book, "THE NEW NATION," by Frederic L. Paxson, professor of history at Wisconsin university, takes us—up to the home-ward flight of war bound Americans from Europe last August. It starts back with the close of the civil war, where "the actualities that must be faced are the facts that the dominant party saved neither the nation nor itself except by changing its identity; that economic and industrial progress continued through the war with unabated speed, and that out of the needs of a new economic life arose the new nation."

For the country then ceased to be purely agricultural, cities and factories and problems of labor and capital grew up, trusts and muckrakers ensued, politics absorbed, immediate situations were met, until finally "The United States had suddenly passed from internal debate over free silver to war and conquest" at the end of 1898. Chapters outline the policies and weigh the personalities of Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, all accomplished in short, crisp sentences that convey their meaning with much restraint of prejudice.

Altogether this series of history is a most successful glass through which to look over the outlines of our American career.

And an interesting point in regard to its workmanship is that it is practically a middle west product, Chicago, Kansas, and Wisconsin balancing against Yale.

Dogs Have Their Days and Their Books.

EVERY dog has his day, and now some of them, at least, have their books. Here are three lovely volumes, aimed from the hero point of view, by delightful dogish personalities, transcribed with sympathetic appreciation by the writers. In a fashion appealing to all dog lovers, "JAN," by A. J. Dawson (disparaging), fulfills the promise of its subtitle, "A Dog and a Romance," by permitting the wolfhound hero to figure deviously in the Canadian love story in which some mere human folks are concerned. "INTO HIS OWN," by Clarence Buddington Kelland (David McKay), is a wee fragment of a book, telling the tale of an alibi's experiences. Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's "DOG STARS" (Doran), on the other hand, is a thick, many-paged volume concerning three lunkheads in the dog world and the O'Connor family. Beau, a noble cur; Max Gladstone O'Connor, gentleman, and Coaxey, a mischievous scamp. They are lovely stories, making alive their heroes. Will Ramsell has provided interpretative illustrations in color. Any one who has a feeling for the canine, would delight in any of these volumes in his Christmas stocking.



**D**URING the past year the people of America have had a lesson in economy that they will never forget. It isn't that they are any poorer as a result of last year, but that they are determined to be richer as a result of this year.

The family that has been living on Twenty a Week and the family that has been trying to struggle through on Five Thousand a Year have both felt that something was wrong. A family can have a hard time living on Five Thousand a Year even though the family living on Twenty a Week can't understand why.

And the trouble has been, not with the cost of your luxuries but with the cost of your necessities. Chicago especially has come to a time when the people want

## Merchandise at the Price of Merchandise

**T**HEY want to be able to take away with them that which they pay for, not merely to look at the costly setting that surrounds it and know that that setting has added immeasurably to the price.

Seven miles of mahogany counters don't add a day to the wearing quality of an undershirt, but they do add a lot to the cost.

Selling Tea Kettles in Louis XV. Rooms doesn't make them boil water quicker nor last longer, but it does make them cost that much more.

Having fourteen little dresses sent out for inspection and sending back thirteen of them may be a source of amusement, but it is far costlier than a box at the opera. A system for the return of unsatisfactory merchandise is legitimate business; the other is not.

**T**HERE isn't a check book in Chicago that doesn't have heart disease every month when that long, folded bill comes in from the "family's favorite store." There will be another batch in in a few days now and there is a headache waiting in every envelope.

And the pity of it is, you women don't want this sort of thing any more than the men do. You are as eager to lower your cost of living as they are—more eager—because the burden falls on you.

"But, what shall we do?" you ask. "How shall we go about it to lower the cost?"

And that is Siegel Cooper's message to you. That is what we had to say:

The answer is, "SHOP!" Shop and find out! There are TWO ends to this old Loop. Shop at BOTH ends.

We haven't any Pillared Aisles here nor any Cathedral effects. We don't sell them. We sell Shoes and Stockings and Corsets and Underwear and Groceries and China, Men's Shirts and Clothes and some hundreds of other kinds of merchandise.

And we don't have any excess baggage to carry. Our rent is less than one-third of the rent of any store in the Loop. And yet, we are not out of the way. We are on the Loop (or noose, it should be called) but not in it. It is actually easier to get to this Store than to get to where you have to pay more and get less.

So tomorrow we are going to Advertise a Sale of

## Merchandise at the Price of Merchandise

You will find this paper Sunday filled with our good values—money savers, every one of them. Monday is the first shopping day of a new year. Start it right. The best way to make money is to save money. Nobody has ever found a better way. And nobody ever will.

## MANDEL BROTHERS

to make memorable the new year's entry in the

January sales that begin next Monday

The 80th semi-annual silk remnant clearing

The 49th January sale of new household linens

The 34th January sale of lingerie and negligees

Furs at 10% to 40% off -- all the furs reduced

Sunday papers to contain a double page of interesting details of the surpassing nature of these noted events

The 89th semi-annual sale of dress goods remnants begins Monday January 10

## The Submarine in War

by Robert W. Neeser

All about the boat that has added a new horror to warfare on the seas—in the

January Scribner

All Newsstands



Northwestern University



## WHAT'S WRITTEN ON PAPER SCRAP GILLETT HOLDS?

Ten Words Signed by Mrs.  
Bryant Read in Secret by  
Judge Smith.

(Continued from first page.)

said: "I should be in contempt if I said a word. Besides, publicity would hurt my case."

Ralph M. Shaw, counsel for Mrs. Bryant, in the presence of Judge Smith, a precaution he adopted to insure safety from a charge of contempt—said: "Nothing has been introduced in evidence or can be introduced, which, when properly explained, will reflect in the slightest degree upon Mrs. Bryant's character."

Mr. Webb declined to throw any light on the document. Mr. Everett would say nothing except to deny a scandalous rumor which started from no one knew exactly where. Judge Smith said he was in honor bound to hold his peace.

Here and there through the previous evidence have been dropped hints that it was said authoritatively, here upon this piece of paper signed by Mrs. Gillett. In a wrangle of lawyers on the second day of the trial, when Mr. Everett was fighting to prevent opposing counsel from searching Mrs. Bryant's past life, Judge Smith said he would shut off this line of inquiry unless Mr. Walker could produce evidence that Mrs. Bryant had made a confession.

"If she confessed it," said Judge Smith, "I will let you prove it."

"I will prove it absolutely," said Mr. Walker, impressively, "before I finish with this case."

"The Other Man" Appears.  
"The other man" who is supposed to be the hero or the villain of the romance of ten words in green ink, appeared, a dim and shadowy figure, for one fugitive moment in the courtroom story.

"Have you ever accused your wife of infidelity?" Mr. Everett asked Mr. Gillett on one occasion.

"Many times," replied Mr. Gillett. "Do you remember that one evening you drew a revolver on your wife in your parlor?"

"I do not remember," returned Mr. Gillett.

Then later Mr. Gillett refused to testify regarding any incidents which might reflect on his wife's faithfulness.

So much for the mystery of the ragged scrap of paper.

Judge Reveals His Attitude.

When Mr. Everett opened the case for the respondent in the afternoon he asked Judge Smith along what lines of inquiry he would best proceed to save time.

Judge Smith, in his answer, seemed in a measure to forebode the future.

"It is due to the court to hear evidence on the present home life of Mrs. Bryant," said Judge Smith. "I should like to hear Mrs. Bryant's answer to this document which has just been introduced. I should like particularly to know why Mrs. Bryant changed the names of the two children. I say frankly that I do not like that. What the decree of divorce gives Mr. Gillett no right to visit his children. It seems to me he has the right as a father to visit them, and not in the presence of a French nurse or anybody else. I do not wish these remarks to be construed as indicating my decision. They are intended merely to illustrate my attitude."

To prove, as he said, that Mr. Gillett never believed the charges of unfaithfulness he hurled at his wife, Mr. Everett read two letters written by Mr. Gillett after the furniture-smashing episode in his parlor avenue home. One was to his wife and the other to her mother, Mrs. A. A. Parker.

Asks Her Forgiveness.

The one to his wife, dated Jan. 4, 1912, addressed her as "dearest Elizabeth."

"Please forgive me," he wrote. "You know I wasn't myself—I was ill of pneumonia and what I did was not wholly due to intoxication. I have since been delirious. I had a vision of you opening your arms to me. Your Christian relatives would have let me die. You seemed at me, pushed me aside, and left me. I would not have treated a dog like that. Come back to me, Elizabeth. I love you. I will never drink again."

The letter to his mother-in-law asked her to try to bring about a reconciliation. He said his jealousy had driven him to drink, but he knew now such a reason was absurd.

Now for a Scream.

Immediately after the reading of these letters breathing the tragedy of a broken home in stilled comedy in the person of Mrs. Matilda Gordon, formerly French governess in the Gillett family. In her smartly tailored gown of blue broadcloth, her jaunty hat, and pillow muf of mink fur Mrs. Gordon was a distinctly fetching figure and bore herself with aristocratic hauteur. Her gestures with her white gloved hands were delightfully dynamic and in trying moments she tapped the floor with her toes as they do in story books. She was quite deliciously foreign and it may be added, a regular scream as a witness.

"Do you remember the pajama incident?" asked Mr. Everett.

"Perfectly," she replied with a lift of the eyebrows. "It was at Lake Forest. May Condon, the cook; Julia, the maid, and I were in the kitchen, when suddenly Mr. Gillett appeared in the door clad only in his pajamas."

Slaps Drops Her Eyes.

Mrs. Gordon dropped her eyes and seemed properly scandalized.

"Yes," said Mr. Everett, "go on."

"He said: 'Who wants a man?' just then the cook looked at me and I looked at her, and I am sorry to say Julia, the maid, who was quite young, laughed. Mr. Gillett turned directly and without another word went up the back stairs. The back stairs were for the use of the servants only, but as he took the back stairs, I took the privilege of running up the front stairs. I hurried into my room and locked the door. It was terrible."

When Mr. Walker cross-examined her Mrs. Gordon admitted it had never entered her mind that Mr. Gillett might have meant to ask whether it was the gardener or the stableman who needed an extra man.

"O, ho!" She Chortles.

"Do you remember the 'barn room'?" asked Mr. Everett.

"O, ho!" chortled Mrs. Gordon. "that is a lie. There was a room fitted up over the stable by Frank, the gardener, and his wife. The furniture was very primitive. It was good enough for the gardener and his wife. But—ugh—the smell of the stable!"

"Yes, I remember the room in the attic. It had one bed, a chair, and a washable. There was no mystery about the wire. It was for the electric light. Nellie, the washwoman, slept there."

"Mrs. Gillett was the best mother I ever knew. She nursed her children when they were sick. It was herself, and not the medicine, that made them well."

"Did you ever see her smoke cigarettes?" asked Mr. Walker.

Mr. Everett objected.

Mr. Walker said: "I want to show that she was engaged to Mr. Bryant before she was divorced from Mr. Gillett and the funeral baked meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage table."

"How soon after the divorce did the courtship begin?" Mr. Walker pursued.

"Very soon," replied Mrs. Bryant. "When did you begin to call the children Bryant?" A—As soon as I became Mrs. Bryant.

Ashtamed of Name.

Q—When did you first call the boy Parker? A—As soon as I left Mr. Gillett.

Q—With the idea of obliterating any regard the children might have had for their father? A—No. I was ashamed of the name of Gillett.

Q—Haven't you perpetuated a hatred for Mr. Gillett in the minds of the children? A—No.

Q—Was he ever cruel to the children? A—I have never accused him of that. Once I saw him put a burning match near the boy's face. I asked him why he did it and he said he wanted to see how close he could come without burning his lashes. I have seen him slap the boy.

Q—Has it not been your idea since 1911 that Mr. Gillett should not see the children? A—Absolutely, yes.

Q—Have you expressed that attitude before the children? A—Only when necessary. I have told them to choose between us.

Q—Didn't you tell them they would have to come into court and choose between you? A—Yes, in 1914.

Q—Didn't you tell them always to choose you? A—I have raised them since they were born.

Q—Haven't you taught them to hate their father? A—I have taught them to love me.

Kick Injures Wife Peace-maker.

Mrs. Anna Kravan of 581 Liberty street was taken to the county hospital yesterday suffering from an illness which she said was the result of her attempt to separate her husband, Joseph, and three men he was fighting with. She says one of them kicked her in the stomach.

How Are My Angels?

"Mrs. Gillett," the former governess continued, "used to come into the nursery every morning and kiss her children and say, 'How are my little angels?'"

"Are you in service now?" asked Mr. Walker.

"I am not," snapped Mrs. Gordon. "I work for nobody. I am married."

"The man who got you is to be envied," insinuated Mr. Walker. He got a speech. Goodnight, my dear Matilda. Happy New Year."

Mrs. Panny Kidd of 218 West Sixty-eighth place was cook for the Gilletts when they lived in Prairie avenue. She described the now famous furniture-smashing incident which led to Mrs. Gillett's leaving her husband. She said at the wedding of Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Mr. Gillett was so drunk when he entered the church he had difficulty in navigating.

Moon Hunt a la Candle.

"Do you remember one night at Lake Forest when Mr. Gillett went out into the yard with a lighted candle?" Mr. Everett asked.

"He went out with a candle to look for the moon," replied the cook. "He had come home very late in a machine and found a candle in the kitchen. I was looking out the window when I saw him with the lighted candle in his hand, climbing over the garden hedge looking for the moon. I suppose he must have found it. It was shining very brightly. He finally got hung up on a barbed wire fence."

Harold J. Bryant, who married the former Mrs. Gillett, said on the stand he was an Englishman and not an American citizen. He denied that if it were not for the war his wife would live in England. His income he said, was \$10,000 a year as an officer of a company that deals in Florida lands and he had \$5,000 more from securities.

"What are the names of the children?" he was asked.

"Their legal names are Gillett," he answered, "but they are called Bryant. I call the boy 'Brother' or 'Parker' and the girl 'Elizabeth'."

Mr. Walker's first question to Mrs. Bryant when she took the stand was, "When did Mr. Bryant begin his courtship?" An objection being sustained.

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## MARRIED TEACHERS

Are Just as Efficient as the Unmarried, Chicago Teachers Insist.

CHICAGO teachers, both married and unmarried, yesterday indicated a unanimous belief that marriage has nothing to do with the question of efficient teaching. All of the women interviewed on Teachers' Eckhart's proposal to oust married teachers agreed that it is a question of the individual.

"I have had excellent married teachers in my school," said Miss Harriet Winchell, principal of the Tilden school, "and I have had some very poor unmarried teachers. I have seen women get married and continue as teachers. I noticed no difference in their work. The married women, so long as they kept their health, have been just as efficient after marriage as before."

Miss Etta Q. Gee, principal of the Franklin school, has married and single teachers under her. "I have had good married teachers as well as good unmarried ones," she said.

Mrs. Abigail Ellings, principal of the Greely school, was married after she became a principal. "Some women are especially fitted for teaching, and it makes no difference whether or not they are married," she said.

No statistics have been kept showing the number of married women in the system. It is estimated about 15 per cent of the women in the schools are married.

## NEW BALLOT LAW URGED ON DUNNE BY L.V.L. SESSION

Nonpartisan Conference Conspicuously Avoided by Republican Leaders.

The nonpartisan conference held yesterday in the city council chamber under the auspices of the Legislative Voters' League of Illinois asks that Gov. Dunne include within a fresh special session call for the Illinois legislature provision for amendment to the direct primary law.

Yesterday's conference did not reach any agreement as to what should be suggested to a special session of the general assembly.

Differ on Law.

Spokesmen for various elements differed as to what might be included in a compromise law. Republican leaders were absent conspicuously. Surface indications were that anything that might result from the conference would come to nothing.

Net result of the day's meeting in the city council chamber, called by the Legislative Voters' League, is that Gov. Dunne is requested by formal resolution to provide that a second special session of the legislature shall amend the primary acts.

so that the presidential primaries. Republican and Democratic, shall be combined with the aldermanic elections in Chicago and the township elections downstate.

No One from Dunne.

No representative from Gov. Dunne appeared at the session. The word from Springfield, as quite definitely conveyed, was that Gov. Dunne declined to proceed any further in amending the primary law than was provided in his first session primary call.

The Dunne spokesmen remained away from the city hall meeting. The Republican party and factional leaders also were absent. Nothing substantial was accomplished.

LORIMER TRIAL ON JAN. 17.

Action Against La Salle Bank Head to Be Heard by Judge Dever.

The actual trial of William Lorimer on indictments growing out of the collapse of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and allied Lorimer-Munday-Huttig enterprises will begin before Judge Dever on Jan. 17. This was indicated yesterday when Judge Dever, who was selected by Chief Justice Burke to try the case, announced that on that date he will give his decision on Lorimer's motion to consolidate all charges pending against him in the state courts.

Assistant State's Attorney Bell simultaneously withdrew the charge of conspiracy against Thomas McDonald, formerly cashier of the bank.

TENNESSEE AID FOR WILSON.

Democratic State Committee Indorses President as the Party Candidate in 1916.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 31.—The Democratic state committee today indorsed President Wilson for reelection.

## MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Distributors

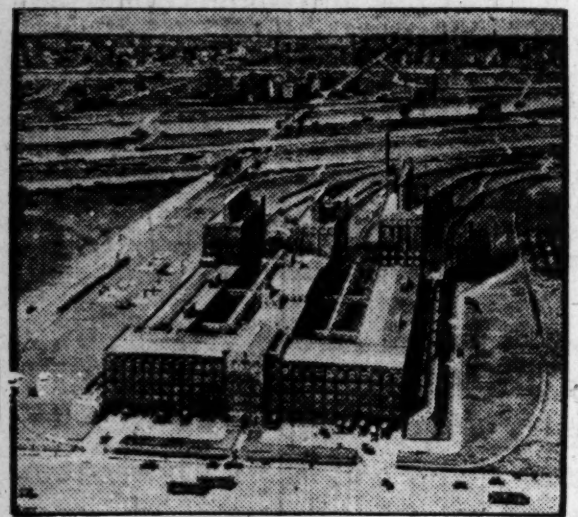
WE ARE pleased to be able to announce that during the year just closed we have distributed a larger volume of merchandise than in any other year in the history of our business, made possible by a very largely increased volume during the closing months of the year.

A very important factor in our wholesale distribution has been the direct influence of our new up-to-date mills, located in various parts of the country. Our constantly increasing manufacturing facilities make even a greater distribution inevitable, as our constant aim is to so improve the standard of production that our merchandise will be universally recognized by wholesale and retail distributors as the standard of excellence.

Our announcement of a year ago stated that the record breaking business done by our retail during the month of December, 1914, had fully justified the public demands which compelled us to erect and complete added facilities in the way of new buildings. We now feel sure that the public will be more than pleased to know that we believe their response has produced the largest volume of sales during the year 1915 that have ever been recorded by a retail store. It is only due the public that we state that their display of confidence in our business compels us to appreciate our great responsibility toward them.

As evidence of our confidence that the improved business conditions will carry into the year 1916, we announce that our plans for the coming year contemplate large additions to our manufacturing facilities, many of which are well under way, an enlargement of our foreign connections, and a generous planning for our retail store in larger stocks, wider assortments, as far as conditions abroad will permit, and a more complete service than ever before.

## New Chicago Plant of



35th Street, California Avenue, Drainage Canal

THE ALBERT  
DICKINSON  
COMPANY

Seeds GRASS FIELD Seeds

Lawn Grass Pop Corn Poultry Feeds Stock Feeds

## We Wish You a Very Happy New Year

MAY the ever-increasing prosperity which has come with the closing months of 1915 make the New Year one of abundant good fortune for all.

MAY 1916 be, for each of you, a year of health, happiness and success, and may your every hope be realized.

The Fair

## Is There a Man of Large Affairs

who feels the need of an able lieutenant—one with brains, mature judgment, sterling character, moral uprightness, a sense of proportion, the ability to do, and the virtue of discretion?

Are you one of the big men who seeks a strong executive, in whom you can place absolute confidence—who cannot be bribed or corrupted—a diplomat with a keen knowledge of human nature—a deputy who can use and not abuse power—who works with the same zest that he plays?

If you are one of the few men who can use the qualifications here described, you know they can hardly be valued in dollars and cents, though they can be secured for \$12,000—plus the opportunity to make two or three times this figure.

An interview is sought with principals only, and in confidence.

Address J D 535, Tribune.

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Over two hundred thousand dollars in approved securities deposited with the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Illinois for the benefit and protection of its policy holders.

A. J. SABATH, Pres.

CHAS. J. VOPICKA, Treas. O. F. ROBERTS, Secy. & Mgr.

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want a paper with ideals. Therefore The Tribune every morning.



# Achievements of a Year

## Daily Circulation:

The daily (week day only) circulation of The Chicago Tribune for the year 1915 averaged 348,416.

This circulation is approximately equal to the *combined* week day circulation of the other Chicago morning papers.

This circulation exceeds that of every other morning newspaper in America with one or possibly two exceptions.

This circulation shows an increase of 16 per cent over the biggest previous year.

## Sunday Circulation:

The circulation of The Sunday Tribune for the year 1915 averaged 560,896.

This circulation is far in excess of that of the next Chicago Sunday paper and more than double that of the third.

This circulation exceeds that of every other Sunday newspaper in America with one exception.

This circulation shows an increase of 21 per cent over the biggest previous year.

## Advertising:

The Chicago Tribune printed 45,886.55 columns of advertising in the year 1915.

This volume was 1,333.60 columns more than were printed by the other Chicago morning papers *combined*.

This volume exceeds that of every other newspaper, whether morning and Sunday or evening and Sunday, in America.

This volume shows an increase of 2,210.28 columns over the biggest previous year.

# The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

(Member Audit Bureau of Circulations)



### OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

Sacramento	..40	60	25	Cloudy	S.E.	..
San Francisco	..48	48	38	Cloudy	S.W.	..
San Diego	....20	64	42	Cloudy	S.W.	..
Spokane	....20	20	13	Cloudy	N.E.	20
Walla Walla	....24	28	20	Cloudy	S.W.	..
Canadian						
Bellefleur	....-2	8-12	Clear	S.E.	..	..
Calgary	....20	22	8	Clear	N.W.	..
Edmonton	....16	28	10	Clear	S.W.	..
Medicine Hat	....18	28	6	Cloudy	S.W.	..
Minnedosa	....10	6-8	Clear			..
Montreal	....20	20	4	Cloudy	S.W.	20
Quebec	....10	10-2	Snow	S.W.	..	..

### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED yesterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

Alexander Woolen Co. Chicago; capital, \$150,000; incorporators, Jacob Alexander, Israel Schatz, Alfred Wagenfur.

Dr. Tiffany Co., Springfield; capital, \$5,000; incorporators, L. C. Tiffany, M. B. Tiffany.

Eagle Belling Co. Chicago; capital, \$5,000; incorporators, Christian Martin Boldebusch, Victor E. Decker, J. J. Stastny.

City Baseball club, Chicago; capital, \$2,500; incorporators, W. B. Moek, G. J. Hanke, S. B. Olson.

Preparatory schools, Chicago.

capital, \$200; incorporators, Samuel Jurvel, Mitchell Berg, Isador Becker.  
Western Business Systems, Chicago; capital, \$18,000; incorporators, Walter H. Eckert, Warren B. Buckley, P. L. Nelson.

**CHANGES.**

Slovak Publishing Co., Chicago; capital stock increased from \$3,500 to \$25,000.  
W. M. Crivitz, Chicago; capital stock increased from \$30,000 to \$15,000.  
National Waste Co., Chicago; capital stock increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000.  
Central Wax Co., St. Paul; capital stock increased from \$55,000 to \$100,000.  
Schröder-Wittstein Co., Chicago; capital stock decreased from \$75,000 to \$25,000.  
The Paper Box Co., Chicago; capital stock name changed to Kroeck-Kluefer Paper Box Co.

**METALS.**

**NEW YORK.** Dec. 31.—**COPPER**—Firm. electrolytic, \$22.25@23.00. **IRON**—Firm and unchanged. The metal exchange quotes tin strong; spot, \$40.25@41.00. **LEAD**—Offered, \$5.50. **SPELTER**—Not quoted. At London: **COPPER**—Spot, 88 1/2 d.; future, 88 1/2 s.; electrolytic, 110 s. **TIN**—Spot, 118 s; future, 118 s. **ANTIMONY**—112 1/2. **LEAD**—80 1/2 d. **SPELTER**—100.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.**—**LEAD**—Higher

and strong at \$5.42½ bid. SPELTER—Quoted at \$15, but no sales reported.

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## SUNNY SEES SUNNY FUTURE.

Head of Chicago Telephone Company Thinks United States Prosperity Will Grow.

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Optimistic forecast for increased prosperity throughout the United States was

expressed yesterday by B. E. Sunny, president of the Chicago Telephone company, at the annual luncheon of heads of departments in the Hotel La Salle.

---

# SUN

**SUNDAY EVENING CLUBS.**

ENGLEWOOD SUNDAY  
EVENING CLUB,

YALE-AV. AND SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.  
Musical Special,  
JANUARY 2D.  
"THE MESSIAH."  
INGLEWOOD SUNDAY EVENING CLUB  
CHOIR.  
Soloists:  
Miss Liora Withers, soprano.  
Mrs. Helen Bright Bengel, contralto.  
Mr. Thomas McGarranahan, tenor.  
Mr. Marion Green, basso.

WEST SIDE  
SUNDAY NIGHT CLUB,  
—  
ASHLAND-BLVD. AND OGDEN-AV.  
7:45 P. M.  
—  
Mr. Charles R. Wakeling.  
—  
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.  
"BEN HUR."

Seats Free.

---

NORTH SHORE,  
SUNDAY EVENING CLUB,  
WILSON-AV. AND SHERIDAN-ROAD.  
REV. SCOTT HYDE.  
Subject: "Jean Valjean,"

JAN. 24-7:45 P. M.-JAN. 24.  
SPECIAL MUSIC.  
LARGE CHOIR SEATS FREE.

---

OAKLAND SUNDAY  
EVENING CLUB,  
MEMORIAL CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Oakwood-Bridge, HART COLLEGE GROVE ST.  
**DR. HERBERT YEUELL**  
 Will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.  
 SPECIAL MUSIC.  
 Soloist: EARL YEAPSELEY.  
 Meetings every night except Saturday at 7:45.  
 —————  
**ZION.**  
 ~~~~~

VOLIVA.  
ZION TABERNACLE,  
Michigan-av. and 26th-st., Chicago.  
Get off at 26th-st.  
2:00 P. M.  
LORD'S DAY, JANUARY 3, 1910.  
SUBJECT:  
"SAINTS. SINNERS. HYPO-

**CRITES, AND PREACHERS"**

**SPECIAL MUSIC BY TREBLE-CLEF CHORUS.**

He will hold a special meeting for teaching and prayer with the sick at 3 p. m. Tuesday, Jan. 4th.

---

**SPIRITUALIST.**

**BEACON LIGHT  
SPIRITUAL CHURCH,**  
1900 N. Clark-st. 2.30 and 8 p. m.  
Afternoon subject, "The Year's Harvest."  
Singing: Speaker, Mrs. Emma Ellis Me-  
diums: Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. A.  
Yarrow, Mrs. Bell, Miss Truesell, Miss A.  
Thompson. Wednesday—Readings: 2 to 5, 10c.  
Eve. 8 p. m.

---

**UNIVERSAL SPIRITUAL**

CHURCH,  
HALL C. THEATER BLDG., 461 E. 31ST-ST.  
8 P. M.  
MESSAGE SERVICE  
USUAL 8 P. M. MEETING WITH MESSAGES  
HIGHER SPIRITUALISM,  
MASONIC TEMPLE  
State and Randolph-sts.  
HALL 302-8 P. M.  
"A Prophecy for the Coming Year" - Messages.  
EFFA E. DANELSON.

**RESERVE BANK  
MAKES REVENUE  
FOR FIRST**

---

**Chicago Institution  
Net Profit of \$20  
Rediscovered**

The federal reserve made its first annual having now been in operation more than a year. Net profit shown, after meeting expenses, operating expenditures made to the new organization and federal reserve board. Federal reserve board, said:

"On Nov. 18 last the banks of the United States for the first year of the federal reserve bank of the United States, operating in the profit and loss on the following page, operating expenses, has contributed its proportionate share of the profit to the necessary in the organization of the federal reserve bank. Net profits for the year

**Redeemoutstanding**—These results have been the investment of a share of the bank's resources in government bonds, banknotes and short time municipal bonds, the intent to which it is to be noted, has been utilized in almost every facility is supposed to be in will be in years to come source of revenue, but closed, a supply of funds has been far exceeding wholesome requirements chief money making function largely idle.

"These unusual conditions, however, enabled our directors to take the opportunity to make the bank and to formulate a plan to meet inevitable future. The redeemoutstanding readiness for instant emergencies which is member bank."

**Summary of T**  
The following table  
the transactions for  
Dec. 31, 1915:

**BILLS DISCOUNT**  
1,163 applications for  
credit approved from  
the following banks:  
Illinois, 37 banks, \$74,381  
Indiana, 38 banks, 1,062,311  
for 160 banks, 4,800,  
Mich'n, 6 banks, 483,  
Wash'n, 7 banks 374.

**BILLS DISCOUNT**  
Banks' acceptances,  
drawing bills drawn  
connection with foreign  
exports, accepted by  
satisfactory of local  
responsibility and pur-  
in the open market.

**U. S. GOVERNMENT**  
U. S. 2% bonds of  
1906-1908-1909, \$2,325,  
Purchased at an  
average price of 97  
98 7/8.

U. S. 3% bonds of

Purchased at an average price of 161.03.

INVESTMENT

Warrants and bonds (municipalities, mat. ranging from 16 day months, purchased at open market . . . . .

COLLECTIONS

2,132,465 items have been sold as follows:

Chicago banks, 49,727, amt. \$1,000,000.

Country banks, 1,687,578, amt. \$71,497.

Condition of Washington, D. C. counted and bought banks during the about \$1,000,000 over.

The weekly statements serve board showing

+ RESERVE

Gold coin and certificate  
Gold settlement fund  
Gold redemption fund  
State treasurer

Total gold reserve  
Legal tender notes and  
coins

Total reserve

Total resources

+ LIABILITIES

Capital paid in  
Government deposits  
Reserve deposits-net  
Federal reserve notes  
Other liabilities

Total liabilities

Total reserve against  
gold

Gold reserve against  
securities

Gold reserve against  
other setting fund

against net amount of  
circulation, 60.6 per cent

**\$160.000 FOR**

45,000 An Acres  
poists Under

Calumet, Mich.  
Thomas F. Cole of  
cluded a deal for  
lands underlying the  
muck. Keweenaw  
acre, the highest p  
eral land in this di  
acres in the tract.

**METAL DEL**

MADE IN VARIOUS LENGTHS  
AND UP-DOWN. BUILT  
IN VARIOUS SIZES. BUILT  
IN VARIOUS SIZES. BUILT  
IN VARIOUS SIZES. BUILT

COLUMBIAN ST  
1656 West 12th Street

---

**Briggs H**  
**Special I**  
**D**

From 12 M. to



RESERVE BANK  
MAKES REPORT  
FOR FIRST YEARChicago Institution Exhibits a  
Net Profit of \$20,000; Few  
Reductions.

The federal reserve bank of Chicago made its first annual report yesterday, having now been in operation for more than a year. Net profits of \$20,000 are shown. The meeting organization expenses, operating expenses, and contributions made to the necessary outlay in the organization and activities of the federal reserve bank of Chicago, as indicated in the profit and loss figures shown on the following page, has met its organization expenses, has discharged all expenses of operation to date, and has contributed its pro rata share of the outlay necessary in the organization and activities of the federal reserve bank of Chicago. Net profits for the year are \$20,000.99.

**Reductions Almost Negligible.**  
These results have been obtained by the investment of a small proportion of the bank's resources in United States government bonds, banknotes, acceptances and short time municipal warrants. The extent to which the reduction privilege has been utilized is almost negligible. This facility is supposed to be and doubtless will be in years to come our principal source of revenue, but for the year just closed, a supply of funds in commercial banks far exceeding legitimate and wholesome requirements has left the chief money making function of our institution largely idle.

**Summary of Transactions.**  
The following table is a summary of the transactions from Nov. 16, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915:

**BILLS DISCOUNTED—MEMBERS.**  
1,165 applications for rediscounting bills drawn on members of the bank, as follows:  
Illinois, 57 banks, \$1,426,802.28  
Indiana, 38 banks, 1,921,122.77  
Iowa, 110 banks, 4,800,464.97  
Michigan, 3 banks, 488,866.22  
Wisconsin, 2 banks, 272,401.66  
Total, \$14,648,687.90

**BILLS DISCOUNTED—BOUGHT.**  
Bankers' acceptances, rediscounting bills drawn on members of the bank, as follows:  
Illinois, 57 banks, \$1,426,802.28  
Indiana, 38 banks, 1,921,122.77  
Iowa, 110 banks, 4,800,464.97  
Michigan, 3 banks, 488,866.22  
Wisconsin, 2 banks, 272,401.66  
Total, \$14,648,687.90

**U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS AS FOLLOWS:**  
U. S. 2% bonds of 1896-1908-1909, \$2,525,000.00  
Purchased at 98 1/2  
U. S. 3% bonds of 1910-1912, 1,706,000.00  
Purchased at 100 1/2  
Total, \$4,231,000.00

**INVESTMENTS**  
Warrants and bonds of 44 municipalities, maturities from 10 days to 10 years, purchased in the open market, 7,719,901.68  
Total, \$11,950,901.68

**COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.**  
312,405 items have been handled as follows:  
Cash, \$4,727,481.10  
Total, \$4,727,481.10

**Condition of All Banks.**  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Bills discounted and bought by federal reserve banks during the last week increased about \$1,000,000 over the previous week. The weekly statement of the federal reserve board showing the banks' condition Dec. 30 follows:

**RESOURCES.**  
Gold coin and certificates in vault, \$256,546.00  
Gold settlement fund, 77,386.00  
Gold redemption fund, 1,124.00  
Total gold resources, \$257,656.00  
Total gold resources, \$257,656.00

**LIABILITIES.**  
Federal reserve notes, \$4,515,000.00  
Federal reserve deposits, 15,000.00  
Federal reserve deposits, 400,000.00  
Federal reserve deposits, 15,000.00  
Federal reserve deposits, 400,000.00  
Total, \$4,975,000.00

**\$160,000 FOR MINE RIGHTS**  
Thomas F. Cole of Duluth Pays \$40,000 An Acre for Mineral Deposits Under Ahmeek, Mich.

Onland, Mich., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Thomas F. Cole of Duluth has just concluded a deal for the rights to 96 lands underlying the entire village of Ahmeek, Keweenaw county, at \$4,000 per acre, the highest price ever paid for mineral lands in this district. There are fifty acres in the tract.

**WEST SIDE**  
OPPLE'S FORUM.  
ST. AND WARREN-AV.  
John A. Ryan, D. D.  
University, Washington, D. C.  
Catholicism, but Social Reform  
is his aim.

**NEW-YEAR MESSAGE,**  
GREAT STONE FACE.  
PRESTON BRADLEY.  
THEATRE, 11 A. M.

**HAIR ASSEMBLY,**  
FLOOR MASSAGE TEMPLE.  
822 N. WABASH-AV.  
822 N. WABASH-AV.  
822 N. WABASH-AV.

**BRIGGS HOUSE CAFE**  
Special New Year's  
Dinner  
From 12 M. to 8 P. M. Price 90c.

# The Girl and the Game

## A STORY OF MOUNTAIN RAILROAD LIFE

### By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

The Mutual Film Corporation's Motion Picture Version of This Story May Be Seen at Leading Theatres Everywhere.

## CHAPTER I.

In the mid-morning quiet, the bathing beach and the ocean reflected only the brightness of the inviting sun. But a little way back from the glistening sand and converging through a small park toward a suburban station the streets of the seaside resort were alive with men and women, hurrying to the city for the grind of the day. Motorcars, too, gliding noiselessly along the boulevards, drew before the station and discharged their passengers. From one of these a middle-aged, military-looking man, General Holmes, an ex-army officer and a railroad man, alighted on the platform. A governess and a pretty little girl, Helen—General Holmes' only child—had accompanied him to the train, and when he turned to the open trolley to say good-by, Helen sprang impulsively half way into his arms. His train pulled in as he quite simply but affectionately kissed his child and boarded the nearest car.

Helen, promised a morning in the park, left the motor car with her governess. The moment they crossed a small scenic railroad running back of the beach. She already had her eye on what she wanted to play with. A contented dog, at peace with the world and sunning himself on a grassy slope, had riveted her alert eye; Helen advanced joyously to get acquainted. The dog seemed not averse to a passive friendship, but the little maid, sitting down, sought something more, and by pulling hard and with confidence at his neck, soon had his unpromising head—after a fashion, at least—in her diminutive lap.

The strain on his sensibilities appeared more than her amiable and carefree friend could stand. After submitting for a time he rolled over, jumped up and trotted briskly away for a new seclusion and a new peace. Helen, undaunted, followed. Her governess, engaged with the chauffeur, saw nothing of this part of the incident. But a moment later the few spectators in the scenic railroad square, waiting to board one of the miniature trains, saw a protesting dog trotting rapidly away from a curly-haired girl, who briskly and relentlessly followed.

A newsboy, relaxing against a convenient lamp post after the morning rush, watched the pursuit for a moment with languid interest, then turned to look at an approaching train on the scenic road. He seemed no more than half awake. His wits, in truth, were wool-gathering. Every morning found him absorbed greatly in the mysteries of the miniature engine that pulled the scenic railroad train. He had long since become fast friends with the engineer and at night he had dreams of greater engines—indeed, of greater things.

A shout, then a chorus of cries aroused him from his reverie. The puffing train, was pulling swiftly toward the open square. The unhappy dog, casting reproachful glances over his shoulder at his pitiless friend, was galloping uncertainly, but directly down the narrow track toward the oncoming train. Helen, seeing or hearing nothing of the train and fixed only on her chase, ran after at top speed. A dozen people saw her danger as the train rounded the curve just in front of her—only one of them made a move. Dropping his unloads, the day-dreaming newsboy, waking sharply, ran headlong after the heedless girl.

It was none too soon. The dog, dismayed alike by the cries and a second pursuit, sprang, almost in the teeth of the engine pilot, right across the track. Helen fast on his heels was ready to jump after, but it would have been pretty certainly a jump to her death. The newsboy caught her arm and whirled her from the engine just as it shot past with the brakes screeching on the drivers. Helen sprawled headlong beside the track, and the boy, unbalanced, rolled on the gravel near her.

He was on his feet in a trice, standing over Helen. She was frightened and breathless, and without speaking he knelt by her. Her eyes began to fill with big tears. She sat confusedly up as her companion brushed the granite dust from her plique skirt and with a coarse handkerchief began wiping the blood from a cut on one of her pink knees. Her rescuer, man, wife of the accident, he told her not to cry. He even brushed the round tears from her cheeks—Helen liked him.

"What is your name, little boy?" she faltered in a would-be commanding tone.

"I'm no little boy," returned her rescuer gruffly. "What are you, then?" she demanded gravely.

"I'm a big boy. My name is George Storm; I'm named after my father. He was a railroad engineer. My father got killed on a train. Who's your father?"

"Where did that dog go?" quivered Helen, not answering.

"Gee! I didn't see. You pretty near got killed. That dog wasn't any good," declared the boy scornfully. "Some day—" he stopped the blood on her knee once more with his handkerchief, and then added firmly: "I am going to drive a big engine sometime myself, like my father."

A frantic governess, followed by an open-mouthed chauffeur, came running at that moment toward her rescuer, man, wife of the accident, he told her not to cry. He even brushed the round tears from her cheeks—Helen liked him.

"I don't care," declared Helen, gulping solemnly while the governess tried to hurry her away, "I won't ever forget you—no matter what you are."

At eighteen, Helen had lost none of the characteristics of her childhood. They were held in deep reserve, but they were just as persistent. Restrained by convention, she was still adventurous in spirit and her father's one anxiety, old soldier though he was, was that a spirited horse or an ocean undertow would some day be his daughter's undoing. General Holmes had but two interests in life, his daughter and his railroads—he was a builder and an organizer of railroads.

Closest among her father's friends, was Amos Rhineland, a New York man of large means, and General Holmes, returning on Helen's eighteenth birthday with Rhineland and Rhineland's nephew—Robert Seagrove, himself a young and ambitious railroad promoter—from a trip of inspection of the tidewater terminals of Holmes' road, was eagerly awaited by his daughter at their coun-

try home among the San Pablo foothills. A message sent up to her from Signal, the suburban station of the country seat, had asked her to meet her father that day on number 20, the through eastern passenger train.

The motor car had gone ahead and Helen, taking Rocket, one of her favorite hunting horses, rode down at her leisure to the station.

While far from being a spoiled child, Helen felt very much at home anywhere on the Copper Range and Tidewater railroad.

On the day that Helen cantered lastly down through the foothills toward Signal, a long west-bound freight train, after climbing the grade east of a big hill known on the division as Blackbird pass, reached the summit only to find itself in trouble. The air pump, after balking all morning, had quit, and the conductor going forward found the engineer, after repeated efforts with the big machine, helpless—the airbrakes out of service.

Without losing much time, the conductor rigged up his emergency telephone and asked for instructions from the dispatcher. The answer to his request was curt: "Bring in No. 145 by hand brakes."

The crew sprang to their posts on the decks, the lumbering string of heavily laden cars were carefully started down the hill, and the long string began rapidly to pick up speed.

It picked up, indeed, too rapidly. The crew vainly strove to hold back the unwieldy train.

was reading it to Helen Holmes, breathless beside his table:

"AIR BRAKES BROKEN DOWN. RUNNING AWAY. SIDETRACK NO. 20. NO. 145."

It was the import of the last sentence which for an instant froze her senses. Her father! The passenger train facing that runaway on the single track below Signal. More than once she had heard her father declare that the stretch between Signal and the next station, Beaman, must be double-tracked—only, money was so hard to get. If the lack of it should now cost him his life, the lives of perhaps half a hundred others!

While she was thinking, the operator was working furiously at his key with a message for Beaman station. His one hope of avoiding the head-on collision was to catch the passenger train at Beaman.

"STOP NO. 20. RUNAWAY ON MAIN LINE."

He told Helen, closely watching his nervous fingers, what he had sent. "I should have an answer in a minute."

It came at once. The Signal station operator first tried to write it, then threw down his pen and repeated its word unsteadily to the frightened girl.

"NO. 20 LEFT ON TIME. BETWEEN HERE AND THE RIVER."

With wide-open eyes she looked intently toward the mountains. At the moment, the rolling hills now hid the runaway, but the situation was

to his best, centering all of her faculties on mastering the ticklish task ahead. Helen's eyes set in a stare on the jack-knife, to determine whether it was moving or tricking her straining senses. In almost an instant her doubt was resolved; to her consternation she saw the huge knife draw moving unmistakably upward. Her eyes sought the bridge-tower—the bridgetender was standing at the open window. Her glance swept the stretch of river; then she remembered, then she understood, then she knew, all—a river tug was bearing rapidly downstream; who could see the pilot and the captain in the wheelhouse; the bridge was lifting for the boat's passage.

The balked girl drove her little spurs into Rocket. The horse sprang, infuriated, to greater effort. If she could make the draw in time she would jump it—a slight rise—nothing should keep her back.

Without swerving for an instant from her purpose, and only praying for time still to make good her endeavor, Helen headed Rocket straight for the open draw. His feet struck the pier. She gave the horse his head. The wily beast saw what yawned below. He heard his mistress' quick word. As his feet touched the brink of the abutment the horse coiled like a spring, and for an instant quivered. His mistress with a sharp cry of command rose in her stirrups; then launching him—

switch, half fainting beside it as the monster engine struck madly at the points. Then, with a shock that tore the heavy roadbed and the roar almost of an earthquake, engine, tender and train lurched heavily into the siding. Car after car jumped and pounded at the stubborn rails. On and on they came, shaking the solid earth under Helen as she gasped. But the thundering, jumping wheels continued to pass the switch in safety and the points held. The long train made the siding to the very end and Helen, almost stunned, saw, in something like a vision, the passenger train, its brakes throwing streams of fire from the grinding wheels, race past her down the main track toward the bridge.

The runaway freight was less fortunate. At the farther end of the sidetrack three box cars stood patiently waiting for orders. They had been standing there unmolested for days; they had carried one moment too long. The runaway train with its still obstinate freeman, at times on the running board and at times in the cab, was heading viciously for them. Its speed was much reduced after reaching level grade. But the freeman saw the game was clearly up. He chose his moment and jumped, landing violently in the chnder ballast. Bruised and cut, he lay breathless, almost insensible. He heard confusedly the terrific crash into the idle box cars. The first realization that came to the stunned boy was of someone struggling to help him away from the wreck—some puny strength exerted to drag his heavy body to greater safety. With a breath, the first he had been able to draw, he opened his eyes. A young woman was bending over him.

He was a forbidding sight. Blood, dust and gravel hung in half a dozen cuts on his forehead—hardly a feature of his face, except his eyes, had escaped the smash of the clinders. Someone with a very little and very wet handkerchief wiped his eyes and he could see more clearly when he opened them again. He could see the face bent over him and two eyes fixed anxiously on his—a girl's face, strange and yet—what could it be of recollection that struggled through his whirling senses?

Nor had Helen, as she knelt and worked over the injured man, dreamed of seeing any face she had ever looked into before. Even had it been a friend she would hardly have recalled it under ordinary conditions. But two people, a young man, now, and a young woman, were meeting under extraordinary circumstances and their eyes were very close together. The man caught at her hand as it passed with the poor little stained handkerchief across his forehead, stopped it, and looked keenly into Helen's eyes.

"I surely know you," he said, not taking his eyes from hers. "Unequal to releasing her gaze, she stared at him without speaking. 'I'm sure I know you,' he exclaimed, perplexed.

He rose of a sudden to his feet—so easily it surprised her. "It was the beach," he went on, slowly. "You were hurt—the miniature railroad!"

She regarded him a moment in silence. Then she spoke: "Is it possible?" she murmured. "You are—"

"I'm the little boy," he smiled grimly. "Till now, I've never seen the little girl since."

A sense of confusion assailed her; she wanted to escape his look. "You are hurt," she said, dismissing with an effort all consciousness of their strange meeting.

A cry of recognition and amazement cut off their words. The passenger train had backed down on the scene. Her father, his 1 d Rhineland, young Seagrove, the Signal station operator, the tug captain and the train passengers crowded the observation platform looking at her and the shaken-up freeman on again, yelling the word "Clear!"

The freeman could hardly raise the step-covered quick enough to release Holmes as that he might get down to his daughter. He knew all—the operator had told the story. He caught his daughter in his arms with a shower of misty reproaches. "What?" he cried. "Have you lost your mind? Are you mad?" Helen's eyes fell before her father's anger. She was a dutiful girl. "Who's this boy?" he demanded, pointing to the grimed and figured freeman. "What's your name?"

"Storm, General Holmes—George Storm, freeman," responded the boy, unmoved.

"What were you sticking like a leech to a runaway engine for—why didn't you go back with the rest of the crew?" demanded the head of the road.

Storm met the assault calmly. "I thought I might be able to get the air pump going," he countered.

"Did you do it?" asked Holmes, with sarcasm. "I'd have done it if I'd had time," persisted the somewhat demented freeman. "I guess," he added calmly, looking back at the mess of cars, "I needed a couple of days more."

"How many cylinder heads did you blow out?" sputtered the general.

"I didn't have but two, and as they really didn't belong to me, I blew off only one. The other side is running fine yet, I reckon."

Amos Rhineland took the scene in with an abundance of satisfied humor. He was a big, wholesome fellow. Beside him stood Seagrove, silent and observant. Both before and after her father introduced him, he scrutinized Helen a long time. With his introduction, he ventured something of compliment—tried, as it were, for a moment, to take the stage and seemed to await confidently an appreciation of his remark.

But Helen, whether conscious by her much-witted plight, or engrossed by the recollection of her adventure, could hardly notice his effort to be agreeable. Storm had gone to his engine. Her father was helping his daughter back to the observation platform. From it Helen looked steadily back at Storm, now standing down the track in the midst of the wreckage. The passenger engine sounded two sharp blasts of the whistle. Storm looked around; the passenger train was moving ahead. He saw in the group on the rear platform one figure—that of a slender girl in a wet jacket costume, a smile lighting her face as she looked toward him. She was lifting her hand in a good-by. He started, touched his hand to his bruised forehead and waved back her greeting. Beside Helen stood Seagrove. He did not seem pleased with her attitude and dropped an ironical remark in her ear. This one she quite plainly heard and understood: "Very gratifying," he smiled. "To find a president's daughter so very clever. And," he added softly, "she seems to take a real interest in engine men!"

Helen looked deliberately around at him—but whatever may have been her thoughts, she made no reply. (To Be Continued in The Chicago Evening Post Monday.)



1—They Struggled With the Balking Brake. 2—"You Are Hurt," She Said. 3—"Very Gratifying," He Smiled, "to See a President's Daughter So Very Clever."

charting itself, like lightning, in her mind. Between where she stood and where the passenger train was coming, the line crossed San Pablo river, a navigable tidewater stream and a waterway that fed a considerable traffic to the railroad. Her father had put across the San Pablo a huge jack-knife drawbridge—the best an honest engineer and an honest railroad directorate could build. Just over the river from Signal station he had already put in, as a start towards double-tracking, a long sidetrack. At Signal there was no siding, nothing, in fact, but the station building.

With everything of this speeding like a film through her head, Helen was dashing out of the office when the scream of a whistle signal bore down on her ears. Confused as she was, it meant nothing to her. A chance, hope, had flashed across her mind and her resolve had been taken—to reach the siding switch and sidetrack the fatal runaway before it should strike and scatter to destruction the helpless passenger train.

Rocket, without a thought other than of alights and undisturbed repose in his drooping head, stood at hand in the sunshine. To his amazement his mistress running to him, headlong, vaulted upon his back. In her fear, she cried to him. The horse heard—it seemed as if he understood. He woke, quivering at the impact of her body. Whirling with his charge, at the touch of the bridle reins, so quick that he almost bolted from under his mistress, who was trying to seat herself, the brute galloped with Helen down the main track toward the river bridge.

She panted at great drafts of sunny mountain air as Rocket's wily legs stretched and bounded under her. With every stride her mind cleared. With this, her courage mounted. It was, after all, no more than a smart dash for her to attain for everyone safety. The bridge was a difficulty, but Rocket, who could thread a lava bed without bruising a felloe, or cross a prairie-dog town at full speed and hold his mistress as steady as if she were sitting a rocking horse, was not likely to balk at galloping over mere ties—besides, she would give him his time. At the worst, any bridge, be crossed, and her eyes were already fixed hard on the one she must cross, when she thought she saw the great jack-knife span moving mysteriously on its balanced bed. Urging her horse

clubs in hand and with the brakes hard jammed, they saw their monster relentlessly getting away from them. The conductor hurried forward, for a conference, to the cab, and, comparing watches with the engineer, looked serious—within twenty minutes they would be running on No. 20's time; they might even meet her at the bottom of the hill before they reached Signal.

The conductor acted quickly. Picking up a lump of coal he scratched a message on a white signal flag and wrapped it around a wrench. Cedar Grove station was hardly a mile ahead. As the engine dashed past it, the conductor, in the gangway, buried the message through the office window. Picking it up and hastily reading the rough scrawl, the startled operator wired the tidings instantly to the next station. That station was Signal.

In the bounding engine cab there were grave faces. "What are you going to do?" shouted the engineer. Without hesitation the conductor cried: "Cut off the caboose. We can stop it—let the train go!" The engineer agreed: "We've only got one life apiece. No time to lose. George!" he yelled to the freeman, "make for the caboose!"

The freeman, perhaps the youngest man in the two crews, without answering, continued to hunt for a wrench. "Wake up, George," shouted the conductor, "come on!"

Searching the tool box, the freeman shook his head. "What do you mean?" demanded the engineer, catching in excitement at his companion's arm, "aren't you coming?"

The freeman did not hurry his answer. "I'll stay here," he said, turning simply.

"Stay here!" thundered the conductor in surprise. "Are you crazy?" He caught the freeman's other arm and with the engineer talked to the obstinate fellow. The two, who liked him, pulled the boy toward the tender. He shook loose.

"Stay and be hanged," shouted the conductor, with a fiery expletive. "Let him alone," he cried, angrily. "He's dippy. Come!" And with his companions bustling close after, he started over the coal on the tender.

The train had attained a frightful pace. Already glimpses of its long, curving roll on the distant hill might be seen from the window of Signal station, where the disturbed operator had taken the message of the runaway from Cedar Grove and

See the Motion Picture Version of The Girl and the Game at Leading Theatres Now!  
Read the Story Now Appearing Serially in the Chicago Evening Post

Motion Pictures produced by the Signal Film Corporation and distributed through 68 Mutual exchanges in America. Exhibitors Write or wire your nearest Mutual exchange.





## The Annual January Sales of 1916

Will begin Monday January the third and will continue throughout the month. During these sales we will especially feature...

**Muslin Underwear and Linerie**  
Creme de Chine Undergarments  
Knit Underwear and American made and French Corsets

**Blouses and Linerie Frocks**  
Washable House Dresses

**Table and Household Linens**  
Colored and White Dress Cottons  
Laces, Embroideries and Kindred Linens of White

By this means we will offer to the first month of the new year our most earnest effort to make it a period worthy to be long remembered for the buying opportunities it brings.



### Introducing the New 1916 Styles in This January Sale of Boys' Washable Suits

These splendid assortments disclose the cleverest of the new styles for 1916, but this by no means is all these January Sales offer.

We were fortunate in securing two splendid lines of boys' washable suits, which will make this January Sale talked of long.

Consequently, on sale for the first time Monday will be the two following assortments of boys' washable suits, which will offer most extraordinary values:

#### Lot 1—Sample Lines of Boys' Washable Suits at \$2.15

The fabrics include linens, repps, madras, chambrays, poplins, and novelty materials—and the variety of styles in white and in colors will be both a surprise and delight to mothers who take this occasion to choose washable suits for their little boys. Sizes from 2½ to 8 years, and all priced \$2.15.

#### Lot 2—1,800 Boys' Washable Suits at \$1.65

Every suit is fresh and new; the result of a planning that has brought splendid success.

Not a single suit but what will be shown for the first time Monday, and the fabrics include Devonshire cloths, Palmer line, chambrays, and middie cloths, and many new novelty fabrics in white and colors and in attractive color combinations. Sizes from 2½ to 8 years—\$1.65. Second Floor, South Room.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

## The Twice-Yearly Sale Dress Goods Remnants

**Begins Monday Morning, January 3rd, 1916**

Don't forget the date—make a note of Monday on your engagement pad—for that is the date on which the Twice-Yearly Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods Remnants begins at this store.

This year, in the face of a woolen goods market which has not had a parallel for years, this store announces the January Dress Goods Remnant Sale, with prices and values that duplicate those which have made these events famous for many seasons past.

Thousands of yards of dress goods remnants of the season's most desired weaves are included—and in such variety that no matter what you may have in mind you will be almost certain to find it at one of the three Dress Goods Remnant Sale prices

**—50c, 75c and 95c Yard**

The vast quantities of the season's attractive weaves offered at these three January Dress Goods Remnant Sale prices bring a most extraordinary selection in those qualities of woolen dress fabrics which all seasons long have won new distinction for this store.

Widths vary from 42 to 54 inches, and lengths from 2½ to 6 yards—and thousands of yards of the season's most favored dress goods, including

|               |                    |               |                |           |                |                     |             |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Broadcloths   | Basket Weaves      | Craterelles   | Chuddeh Cloths | Homespuns | Pastel Serges  | Satin Cloths        | Voiles      |
| Batistes      | Cheviots           | Crepes        | Eolennas       | Mohairs   | Ripple Velours | Unfinished Worsteds | Voilardines |
| Bedford Cords | Chinchilla Velours | Covert Cloths | French Serges  | Poplins   | San Toy        | Velours             | Whipcords   |
|               | Cashmeres          | Cloakings     | Gabardines     |           | Storm Serges   | and other materials |             |

have been re-grouped, irrespective of the splendid qualities, into three great lots for your selection beginning Monday morning, at 50c, 75c, and 95c yard.

**NOTE—Remnants selected in this sale will not be accepted after purchase for credit, refund or exchange.** Second Floor, North Room.

### Presenting in the January Sales Rarely Attractive Negligees

Here is a sale that takes fitting rank with the January Sales of linerie.

Indeed, it is planned as an accompaniment of these sales—so that the bride "a-trousseau-gathering" can with greatest ease choose her leisure hour robes.

As an example of what this event offers the following are presented—

Negligees of Chiffon and Lace at \$10.75.

(Pictured at the left.) Nothing more exquisitely "bridey" could be imagined unless it would be the

Negligees of Crepe de Chine at \$8.95.

(Pictured at the right.) In a wealth of exquisite boudoir colors, too many to mention.

Then to the Warmer Robes—

Here are beautiful, soft, albatross negligees richly hand-embroidered, at \$3.95, \$5, and \$7.50.

**1,000 Negligees of Novelty Crepe at \$2.95**

A worthy group, indeed, offering negligees either in the graceful, loose style—or belted a la Empire—the crepe of splendid quality—the colorings as delightful.

Third Floor, North Room.

### Babies' Colored Dresses New—Their First Appearance Today



It will be a treat for mothers just to walk about these infants' wear sections—

For they fairly bubble over with gay, happy-looking little play frocks.

And when mothers do begin to choose—here is

**A Most Wonderful Variety of Colored Dresses All Within the Price Range of \$1 to \$2.95**

Of ginghams, percales, stripes, plaids, checks, and plain colors—all as delightful as

The Bloomer Frocks, sketched at the left, priced at \$1.95. The Quaint Peasant Frocks, at the right, priced at \$1.

The arrival of new shipments brings creepers and rompers, in white and in colors—at 50c up to \$2.50.

Third Floor, North Room.

### The January Sale of Women's

#### Silk Hosiery

This is really a clearing, but such great assortments are offered at this one January Sale price—

**65c Pair**

—that a new word could well be coined to express this hosiery opportunity.

These are full-fashioned, regular made silk stockings, some with cotton tops, some with silk tops—some with cotton soles, heels, and toes, and some with silk soles, heels, and toes—plain black and white hosiery, navy blue, gray, bronze hosiery, and hosiery in other colors—also silk hosiery with two-toned boots with light colored uppers, and silk hosiery in many novelty effects

—marked irrespective of former prices, will present values to dispose of every single pair quickly at 65c pair.

First Floor, North Room.

### The January Sale of Women's

#### Kid Gloves

These are gloves of the better kinds,

—re-priced for quick clearance because they are slightly mussed or come in odd assortments.

**Women's Kid Gloves**

for dress and street wear now re-priced regardless of present value, at

**95c Pair**

Men's street gloves greatly reduced to \$1.35 pair.

Men's white glove gloves for dress also reduced to \$1.35 pair.

Children's lined and unlined gloves of the better sorts reduced to 50c pair.

First Floor, North Room.



### Introducing in the First Display The Modes 1916 Decrees for Youth

HERE are frocks that fit the new fashions to the particular needs of young women and girls! Suits establishing new differences in fashions. Indeed the prophecy of Springtime lies in these sections—which present today

**Misses' Suits for Sports-Wear and Travel**

New colors in vivid striped velour suits with the Postilion collar in clever variations of that mode, \$52.50.

White gabardine suits—short, rippled coats with collars of apricot velvet, \$37.50—suits in black-and-white, dashing fashion with short coats and short, very short skirts. \$60.

**Misses' Frocks for the Fashionable Winter Resorts**

Here a foulard frock with a quaint bustle tunic—another "basque" frock, 1830, even to the odd "shoulder puff" sleeve—frocks of flowered Georgette crepes & tinselled taffetas. \$40 to \$65.

**The Pictured Frocks—To Represent the Assortments**

At the left center—A lingerie frock, lacy and lovely, priced \$13.75.

At the left—A frock of white net, rose embroidered, at \$16.75.

At the right center—A hand-embroidered lingerie frock at \$18.75.

At the right—A misses' frock of silk marquisette, softly draped at the side and tipped in white satin. \$35.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

**Girls' Tub Frocks, Practical and Smart**

Pique frocks, crisp and white, with color touches in ribbons and embroidery, \$3.95 to \$12.75. Plaid ginghams, percales, smocked, embroidered, \$2.95 to \$10, and dimities and dotted Swisses, yellow, pink, blue, a very special group at \$4.50.

**Girls' Linerie Frocks Exquisitely Embroidered**

French lawns, with soft laces, compose frocks priced as low as \$10. Others of voile have jackets of taffeta in pink or blue, at \$12.75.

Beautiful hand-made frocks are priced at \$20 to \$35.

# Women's and Misses' Apparel and Furs Radically Reduced

TO many women these January Clearing Sales have come to mean the opportunity of the winter to make the necessary additions to the wardrobe with most satisfactory economy. There are hundreds of garments offered—though, of course, the groups are not complete in size- color- and fabric-range.

### Women's Suits—

Suits of corduroys, velveteens, gabardines, broadcloths—many fur-trimmed—not all fabrics in every style.

Women's Suits, formerly \$25 to \$37.50, now reduced to

**\$12.75 and \$15** | **\$18.75 and \$25**

Fourth Floor, North Room.

### Women's Frocks—

Including utility frocks and afternoon frocks of serges, taffetas, charmeuse, soiree silks, in varied colors.

Women's Frocks, formerly \$27.50 to \$42.50, now

**\$10 and \$15** | **\$20 and \$25**

Fourth Floor, North Room.

### Women's Coats—

Coats of fine velours, broadcloths, broadtail cloth, many fur-trimmed—some few fur-lined—reduced according to style.

Women's Coats, formerly \$30 to \$45, now

**\$10 and \$12.75** | **\$18.75 and \$25**

Fourth Floor, North Room.

### Girls' Apparel—

The reductions here are especially worthy of note to mothers anxious to provide the proper clothes for the new school term.

Corduroy Coats, were formerly \$8.75, now

**Now \$5** | **At \$6.75**

Novelty Coats, were formerly \$12.75, now

**\$8.75** | **At \$10**

**Girls' School Frocks Now \$3.95**  
Of plain serges and black-and-white checks, with pretty lingerie collars and silk ties. Formerly \$5.75, now reduced to \$3.95.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

### Misses' Frocks—

Apportioned among these reduced groups, according to their styles and fabrics; frocks that offer a splendid choice in serges, silks, and velvets.

Misses' Frocks, were \$15 to \$25, now

**\$10** | **\$15 and \$18.75**

Fourth Floor, South Room.

### Misses' White Frocks—

A special group of charming frocks of white nets, voiles, and laces, a bit soiled from display.

Misses' Frocks, were \$20 to \$35, now

**\$10 and \$15**

Fourth Floor, South Room.

### Misses' Coats—

Included are coats of duvetyns, smart mixtures, broadcloths, and of fur fabrics—many fur-trimmed—all exceedingly desirable in style.

Misses' Coats, formerly \$18.75 to \$25, now

**\$10** | **\$18.75**

Fourth Floor, South Room.

### Misses' Suits—

Here is a variety of splendid suits in serges, poplins, and broadcloths, in a wide variety of styles and colors.

Misses' Suits, formerly \$18.75 to \$35, now

**\$10 and \$15** | **\$18.75**

Fourth Floor, South Room.

### Furs—Extreme Reductions—

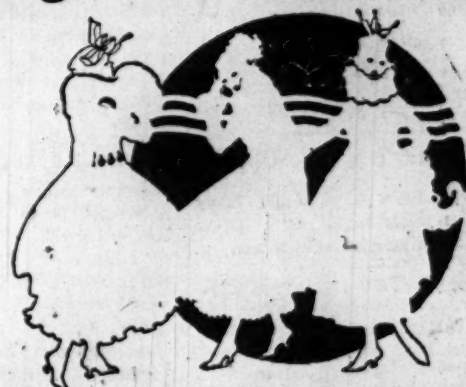
The items quoted here are typical of the reduced prices prevailing throughout the assortments of fur coats, fur sets, and separate fur pieces.

Leopard Coats from \$200 to \$165.  
Oselot Coats reduced from \$275 to \$225.  
Coats of hamster fur from \$65 to \$50.

Plain Hudson Seal Coats—Of varied lengths, reduced according to style and quality, formerly \$165 to \$315, now re-priced \$100 to \$200.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats—Some with kolinsky, beaver, squirrel—others with skunk fur—the reductions range according to style. Former prices from \$300 to \$425—now \$200 to \$325.

Caracul Coats of various lengths which ranged in price from \$125 to \$225—reduced accordingly and now priced, \$75 to \$175.



### Scarfs and Muffs Reduced—

American Mink Muffs, reduced from \$100 to \$65—from \$115 to \$75—from \$118 to \$82.50.

Black Lynx Muffs, reduced from \$65 to \$45—from \$70 to \$50—from \$75 to \$65.

Black Lynx Scarfs, reduced from \$25 to \$18.50—from \$30 to \$15—from \$45 to \$30.

**Matched Sets Reduced—**  
Set of Leopard and Skunk from \$82.50 to \$75.  
Set of Kolinsky from \$150 to \$100.

Set of Hudson Seal and Ermine, reduced price from \$135 to \$75.  
Set of Molekin from \$125 to \$65.  
Set of Natural Wolf from \$97.50 to \$65.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

Women's, misses' and girls' garments and furs selected at these January Clearing Sales will not be accepted after purchase for credit, refund or exchange.

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YEAR END SHOWS  
CONFIDENT TONE  
IN N. Y. MARKET

Easing of Strain in Foreign Relations Leads to Heavy Absorption of Stocks.

Total sales of stocks, \$80,000 shares.  
Total sales of bonds (par value), \$5,000,000.

New York, Dec. 31.—Appropriately, in the judgment of Wall Street, the year came to an end with a marked diminution of the strain in this country's foreign relations. This condition found immediate and constant reflection in the tone of the market, which opened with considerable breadth, strength, and activity, gathering momentum with the progress of the session. For the first time in several weeks the list plainly denoted a combination of an important and substantial character, even though some specialties were unduly active.

There were other encouraging developments, such as additional highly favored railway statements, a further advance in refined copper to 23c for delivery far into the coming year, and reports from mercantile agencies respecting the promising business outlook.

U. S. Steel Leads Movement.  
The demand for steel was so far in excess of supply as to cause concern among contractors now engaged in large domestic undertakings.

United States Steel led the movement throughout, repeating its recent high price of 80c on a two point advance, but the oil shares, particularly Mexican Petroleum, overhauled all others by reason of their extensive gains. Mexican scored an extreme rise of 10c to 19c, while American Petroleum rose 5c to 14c. Petroleum common and preferred, which were associated with Mexican in a proposed merger, also were active at material gains.

Metal shares held their own in point of prominence, American Smelting leading that group on its advance of 4c to 10c, while Anaconda Copper rose 2c to 9 1/2c, a fraction under its record. War stocks were notably active, Mercantile Marine preferred also ranked among the leaders.

St. Paul Makes Good Gain.  
St. Paul was the outstanding feature of the rail, recording a gain of 3 1/2c at 10 1/2c, with advances of 1 to 3c in other issues of the same class. Erie also was active, likewise other trunk lines and coalers.

Bonds naturally responded to the strength in stocks, even the Anglo-French issues hardening. French bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

Mercantile paper, 80c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 100c, 105c, 110c, 115c, 120c, 125c, 130c, 135c, 140c, 145c, 150c, 155c, 160c, 165c, 170c, 175c, 180c, 185c, 190c, 195c, 200c, 205c, 210c, 215c, 220c, 225c, 230c, 235c, 240c, 245c, 250c, 255c, 260c, 265c, 270c, 275c, 280c, 285c, 290c, 295c, 300c, 305c, 310c, 315c, 320c, 325c, 330c, 335c, 340c, 345c, 350c, 355c, 360c, 365c, 370c, 375c, 380c, 385c, 390c, 395c, 400c, 405c, 410c, 415c, 420c, 425c, 430c, 435c, 440c, 445c, 450c, 455c, 460c, 465c, 470c, 475c, 480c, 485c, 490c, 495c, 500c, 505c, 510c, 515c, 520c, 525c, 530c, 535c, 540c, 545c, 550c, 555c, 560c, 565c, 570c, 575c, 580c, 585c, 590c, 595c, 600c, 605c, 610c, 615c, 620c, 625c, 630c, 635c, 640c, 645c, 650c, 655c, 660c, 665c, 670c, 675c, 680c, 685c, 690c, 695c, 700c, 705c, 710c, 715c, 720c, 725c, 730c, 735c, 740c, 745c, 750c, 755c, 760c, 765c, 770c, 775c, 780c, 785c, 790c, 795c, 800c, 805c, 810c, 815c, 820c, 825c, 830c, 835c, 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1575c, 1580c, 1585c, 1590c, 1595c, 1600c, 1605c, 1610c, 1615c, 1620c, 1625c, 1630c, 1635c, 1640c, 1645c, 1650c, 1655c, 1660c, 1665c, 1670c, 1675c, 1680c, 1685c, 1690c, 1695c, 1700c, 1705c, 1710c, 1715c, 1720c, 1725c, 1730c, 1735c, 1740c, 1745c, 1750c, 1755c, 1760c, 1765c, 1770c, 1775c, 1780c, 1785c, 1790c, 1795c, 1800c, 1805c, 1810c, 1815c, 1820c, 1825c, 1830c, 1835c, 1840c, 1845c, 1850c, 1855c, 1860c, 1865c, 1870c, 1875c, 1880c, 1885c, 1890c, 1895c, 1900c, 1905c, 1910c, 1915c, 1920c, 1925c, 1930c, 1935c, 1940c, 1945c, 1950c, 1955c, 1960c, 1965c, 1970c, 1975c, 1980c, 1985c, 1990c, 1995c, 2000c, 2005c, 2010c, 2015c, 2020c, 2025c, 2030c, 2035c, 2040c, 2045c, 2050c, 2055c, 2060c, 2065c, 2070c, 2075c, 2080c, 2085c, 2090c, 2095c, 2100c, 2105c, 2110c, 2115c, 2120c, 2125c, 2130c, 2135c, 2140c, 2145c, 2150c, 2155c, 2160c, 2165c, 2170c, 2175c, 2180c, 2185c, 2190c, 2195c, 2200c, 2205c, 2210c, 2215c, 2220c, 2225c, 2230c, 2235c, 2240c, 2245c, 2250c, 2255c, 2260c, 2265c, 2270c, 2275c, 2280c, 2285c, 2290c, 2295c, 2300c, 2305c, 2310c, 2315c, 2320c, 2325c, 2330c, 2335c, 2340c, 2345c, 2350c, 2355c, 2360c, 2365c, 2370c, 2375c, 2380c, 2385c, 2390c, 2395c, 2400c, 2405c, 2410c, 2415c, 2420c, 2425c, 2430c, 2435c, 2440c, 2445c, 2450c, 2455c, 2460c, 2465c, 2470c, 2475c, 2480c, 2485c, 2490c, 2495c, 2500c, 2505c, 2510c, 2515c, 2520c, 2525c, 2530c, 2535c, 2540c, 2545c, 2550c, 2555c, 2560c, 2565c, 2570c, 2575c, 2580c, 2585c, 2590c, 2595c, 2600c, 2605c, 2610c, 2615c, 2620c, 2625c, 2630c, 2635c, 2640c, 2645c, 2650c, 2655c, 2660c, 2665c, 2670c, 2675c, 2680c, 2685c, 2690c, 2695c, 2700c, 2705c, 2710c, 2715c, 2720c, 2725c, 2730c, 2735c, 2740c, 2745c, 2750c, 2755c, 2760c, 2765c, 2770c, 2775c, 2780c, 2785c, 2790c, 2795c, 2800c, 2805c, 2810c, 2815c, 2820c, 2825c, 2830c, 2835c, 2840c, 2845c, 2850c, 2855c, 2860c, 2865c, 2870c, 2875c, 2880c, 2885c, 2890c, 2895c, 2900c, 2905c, 2910c, 2915c, 2920c, 2925c, 2930c, 2935c, 2940c, 2945c, 2950c, 2955c, 2960c, 2965c, 2970c, 2975c, 2980c, 2985c, 2990c, 2995c, 3000c, 3005c, 3010c, 3015c, 3020c, 3025c, 3030c, 3035c, 3040c, 3045c, 3050c, 3055c, 3060c, 3065c, 3070c, 3075c, 3080c, 3085c, 3090c, 3095c, 3100c, 3105c, 3110c, 3115c, 3120c, 3125c, 3130c, 3135c, 3140c, 3145c, 3150c, 3155c, 3160c, 3165c, 3170c, 3175c, 3180c, 3185c, 3190c, 3195c, 3200c, 3205c, 3210c, 3215c, 3220c, 3225c, 3230c, 3235c, 3240c, 3245c, 3250c, 3255c, 3260c, 3265c, 3270c, 3275c, 3280c, 3285c, 3290c, 3295c, 3300c, 3305c, 3310c, 3315c, 3320c, 3325c, 3330c, 3335c, 3340c, 3345c, 3350c, 3355c, 3360c, 3365c, 3370c, 3375c, 3380c, 3385c, 3390c, 3395c, 3400c, 3405c, 3410c, 3415c, 3420c, 3425c, 3430c, 3435c, 3440c, 3445c, 3450c, 3455c, 3460c, 3465c, 3470c, 3475c, 3480c, 3485c, 3490c, 3495c, 3500c, 3505c, 3510c, 3515c, 3520c, 3525c, 3530c, 3535c, 3540c, 3545c, 3550c, 3555c, 3560c, 3565c, 3570c, 3575c, 3580c, 3585c, 3590c, 3595c, 3600c, 3605c, 3610c, 3615c, 3620c, 3625c, 3630c, 3635c, 3640c, 3645c, 3650c, 3655c, 3660c, 3665c, 3670c, 3675c, 3680c, 3685c, 3690c, 3695c, 3700c, 3705c, 3710c, 3715c, 3720c, 3725c, 3730c, 3735c, 3740c, 3745c, 3750c, 3755c, 3760c, 3765c, 3770c, 3775c, 3780c, 3785c, 3790c, 3795c, 3800c, 3805c, 3810c, 3815c, 3820c, 3825c, 3830c, 3835c, 3840c, 3845c, 3850c, 3855c, 3860c, 3865c, 3870c, 3875c, 3880c, 3885c, 3890c, 3895c, 3900c, 3905c, 3910c, 3915c, 3920c, 3925c, 3930c, 3935c, 3940c, 3945c, 3950c, 3955c, 3960c, 3965c, 3970c, 3975c, 3980c, 3985c, 3990c, 3995c, 4000c, 4005c, 4010c, 4015c, 4020c, 4025c, 4030c, 4035c, 4040c, 4045c, 4050c, 4055c, 4060c, 4065c, 4070c, 4075c, 4080c, 4085c, 4090c, 4095c, 4100c, 4105c, 4110c, 4115c, 4120c, 4125c, 4130c, 4135c, 4140c, 4145c, 4150c, 4155c, 4160c, 4165c, 4170c, 4175c, 4180c, 4185c, 4190c, 4195c, 4200c, 4205c, 4210c, 4215c, 4220c, 4225c, 4230c, 4235c, 4240c, 4245c, 4250c, 4255c, 4260c, 4265c, 4270c, 4275c, 4280c, 4285c, 4290c, 4295c, 4300c, 4305c, 4310c, 4315c, 4320c, 4325c, 4330c, 4335c, 4340c, 4345c, 4350c, 4355c, 4360c, 4365c, 4370c, 4375c, 4380c, 4385c, 4390c, 4395c, 4400c, 4405c, 4410c, 4415c, 4420c, 4425c, 4430c, 4435c, 4440c, 4445c, 4450c, 4455c, 4460c, 4465c, 4470c, 4475c, 4480c, 4485c, 4490c, 4495c, 4500c, 4505c, 4510c, 4515c, 4520c, 4525c, 4530c, 4535c, 4540c, 4545c, 4550c, 4555c, 4560c, 4565c, 4570c, 4575c, 4580c, 4585c, 4590c, 4595c, 4600c, 4605c, 4610c, 4615c, 4620c, 4625c, 4630c, 4635c, 4640c, 4645c, 4650c, 4655c, 4660c, 4665c, 4670c, 4675c, 4680c, 4685c, 4690c, 4695c, 4700c, 4705c, 4710c, 4715c, 4720c, 4725c, 4730c, 4735c, 4740c, 4745c, 4750c, 4755c, 4760c, 4765c, 4770c, 4775c, 4780c, 4785c, 4790c, 4795c, 4800c, 4805c, 4810c, 4815c, 4820c, 4825c, 4830c, 4835c, 4840c, 4845c, 4850c, 4855c, 4860c, 4865c, 4870c, 4875c, 4880c, 4885c, 4890c, 4895c, 4900c, 4905c, 4910c, 4915c, 4920c, 4925c, 4930c, 4935c, 4940c, 4945c, 4950c, 4955c, 4960c, 4965c, 4970c, 4975c, 4980c, 4985c, 4990c, 4995c, 5000c, 5005c, 5010c, 5015c, 5020c, 5025c, 5030c, 5035c, 5040c, 5045c, 5050c, 5055c, 5060c, 5065c, 5070c, 5075c, 5080c, 5085c, 5090c, 5095c, 5100c, 5105c, 5110c, 5115c, 5120c, 5125c, 5130c, 5135c, 5140c, 5145c, 5150c, 5155c, 5160c, 5165c, 5170c, 5175c, 5180c, 5185c, 5190c, 5195c, 5200c, 5205c, 5210c, 5215c, 5220c, 5225c, 5230c, 5235c, 5240c, 5245c, 5250c, 5255c, 5260c, 5265c, 5270c, 5275c, 5280c, 5285c, 5290c, 5295c, 5300c, 5305c, 5310c, 5315c, 5320c, 5325c, 5330c, 5335c, 5340c, 5345c, 5350c, 5355c, 5360c, 5365c, 5370c, 5375c, 5380c, 5385c, 5390c, 5395c, 5400c, 5405c, 5410c, 5415c, 5420c, 5425c, 5430c, 5435c, 5440c, 5445c, 5450c, 5455c, 5460c, 5465c, 5470c, 5475c, 5480c, 5485c, 5490c, 5495c, 5500c, 5505c, 5510c, 5515c, 5520c, 5525c, 5530c, 5535c, 5540c, 5545c, 5550c, 5555c, 5560c, 5565c, 5570c, 5575c, 5580c, 5585c, 5590c, 5595c, 5600c, 5605c, 5610c, 5615c, 5620c, 5625c, 5630c, 5635c, 5640c, 5645c, 5650c, 5655c, 5660c, 5665c, 5670c, 5675c, 5680c, 5685c, 5690c, 5695c, 5700c, 5705c, 5710c, 5715c, 5720c, 5725c, 5730c, 5735c, 5740c, 5745c, 5750c, 5755c, 5760c, 5765c, 5770c, 5775c, 5780c, 5785c, 5790c, 5795c, 5800c, 5805c, 5810c, 5815c, 5820c, 5825c, 5830c, 5835c, 5840c, 5845c, 5850c, 5855c, 5860c, 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6580c, 6585c, 6590c, 6595c, 6600c, 6605c, 6610c, 6615c, 6620c, 6625c, 6630c, 6635c, 6640c, 6645c, 6650c, 6655c, 6660c, 6665c, 6670c, 6675c, 6680c, 6685c, 6690c, 6695c, 6700c, 6705c, 6710c, 6715c, 6720c, 6725c, 6730c, 6735c, 6740c, 6745c, 6750c, 6755c, 6760c, 6765c, 6770c, 6775c, 6780c, 6785c, 6790c, 6795c, 6800c, 6805c, 6810c, 6815c, 6820c, 6825c, 6830c, 6835c, 6840c, 6845c, 6850c, 6855c, 6860c, 6865c, 6870c, 6875c, 6880c, 6885c, 6890c, 6895c, 6900c, 6905c, 6910c, 6915c, 6920c, 6925c, 6930c, 6935c, 6940c, 6945c, 6950c, 6955c, 6960c, 6965c, 6970c, 6975c, 6980c, 6985c, 6990c, 6995c, 7000c, 7005c, 7010c, 7015c, 7020c, 7025c, 7030c, 7035c, 7040c, 7045c, 7050c, 7055c, 7060c, 7065c, 7070c, 7075c, 7080c, 7085c, 7090c, 7095c, 7100c, 7105c, 7110c, 7115c, 7120c, 7125c, 7130c, 7135c, 7140c, 7145c, 7150c, 7155c, 7160c, 7165c, 7170c, 7175c, 7180c, 7185c, 7190c, 7195c, 7200c, 7205c, 7210c, 7215c, 7220c, 7225c, 7230c, 7235c, 7240c, 7245c, 7250c, 7255c, 7260c, 7265c, 7270c, 7275c, 7280c, 7285c, 7290c, 7295c, 7300c, 7305c, 7310c, 7315c, 7320c, 7325c, 7330c, 7335c, 7340c, 7345c, 7350c, 7355c, 7360c, 7365c, 7370c, 7375c, 7380c, 7385c, 7390c, 7395c, 7400c, 7405c, 7410c, 7415c, 7420c, 7425c, 7430c, 7435c, 7440c, 7445c, 7450c, 7455c, 7460c, 7465c, 7470c, 7475c, 7480c, 7485c, 7490c, 7495c, 7500c, 7505c, 7510c, 7515c, 7520c, 7525c, 7530c, 7535c, 7540c, 7545c, 7550c, 7555c, 7560c, 7565c, 7570c, 7575c, 7580c, 7585c, 7590c, 7595c, 7600c, 7605c, 7610c, 7615c, 7620c, 7625c, 7630c, 7635c, 7640c, 7645c, 7650c, 7655c, 7660c, 7665c, 7670c, 7675c, 7680c, 7685c, 7690c, 7695c, 7700c, 7705c, 7710c, 7715c, 7720c, 7725c, 7730c, 7735c, 7740c, 7745c, 7750c, 7755c, 7760c, 7765c, 7770c, 7775c, 7780c, 7785c, 7790c, 7795c, 7800c, 7805c, 7810c, 7815c, 7820c, 7825c, 7830c, 7835c, 7840c, 7845c, 7850c, 7855c, 7860c, 7865c, 7870c, 7875c, 7880c, 7885c, 7890c, 7895c, 7900c, 7905c, 7910c, 7915c, 7920c, 7925c, 7930c, 7935c, 7940c, 7945c, 7950c, 7955c, 7960c, 7965c, 7970c, 7975c, 7980c, 7985c, 7990c, 7995c, 8000c, 8005c, 8010c, 8015c, 8020c, 8025c, 8030c, 8035c, 8040c, 8045c, 8050c, 8055c, 8060c, 8065c, 8070c, 8075c, 8080c, 8085c, 8090c, 8095c, 8100c, 8105c, 8110c, 8115c, 8120c, 8125c, 8130c, 8135c, 8140c, 8145c, 8150c, 8155c, 8160c, 8165c, 8170c, 8175c, 8180c, 8185c, 8190c, 8195c, 8200c, 8205c, 8210c, 8215c, 8220c, 8225c, 8230c, 8235c, 8240c, 8245c, 8250c, 8255c, 8260c, 8265c, 8270c, 8275c, 8280c, 8285c, 8290c, 8295c, 8300c, 8305c, 8310c, 8315c, 8320c, 8325c, 8330c, 8335c, 8340c, 8345c



# BANK CLEARINGS IN CHICAGO SET TWO HIGH MARKS

Records for Month and Year  
Established; Chief Gain  
in Last Quarter.

Chicago bank clearings for 1915 and for the month of December, issued yesterday by the clearing house association, established new high year and month records. Total clearings for the twelve months were \$11,188,583,174, an increase of more than \$500,000,000, or 4.5 per cent, over those of 1914, and of \$123,564,000, compared with 1913, the previous record year.

Clearings for December were \$1,077,000,000, an increase of \$25,732,515, or 2.4 per cent, over November, 1915. It is the first month that Chicago clearings have exceeded the billion and a half mark. The figure of the month is the highest since the clearing house was organized in 1908, and is the highest for any month since the clearing house was organized in 1908.

Clearings for the week ended Friday, Dec. 25, were \$257,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000, or 1 per cent, over the preceding week. By the end of October the 1915 figures up to that time had been equalled.

Clearings for the week ended Friday, Dec. 18, were \$257,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000, or 1 per cent, over the preceding week. By the end of October the 1915 figures up to that time had been equalled.

Clearings Compared by Months.  
The following table shows the results by month and the total for the year:

| Month     | 1915             | 1914             | %     |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| January   | \$1,181,532,338  | \$1,462,444,234  | 81.5  |
| February  | \$1,180,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 94.4  |
| March     | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| April     | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| May       | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| June      | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| July      | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| August    | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| September | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| October   | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| November  | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| December  | \$1,077,000,000  | \$1,235,000,000  | 87.3  |
| Total     | \$11,188,583,174 | \$12,356,400,000 | 90.6  |

Clearings in Other Cities.  
Clearings for the year in other large cities were as follows:

| City                | 1915             | 1914             | %     |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| Pittsburgh, Pa.     | \$1,454,072,625  | \$1,454,072,625  | 100.0 |
| Cincinnati, O.      | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo.      | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| Indianapolis, Ind.  | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.   | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.      | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| New York, N. Y.     | \$1,250,000,000  | \$1,250,000,000  | 100.0 |
| Chicago, Ill.       | \$11,188,583,174 | \$12,356,400,000 | 90.6  |

Actual Condition.  
The statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago at the close of business Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, follows:

| Item                      | Amount          |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Gold coin and notes       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Gold certificates         | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Legal tender notes        | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Government bonds    | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. National bank notes | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Treasury notes      | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Savings bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Postal notes        | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. War bonds           | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Liberty bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Victory bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. War bonds           | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Liberty bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Victory bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |

Money and Exchange.  
Money rates in Chicago steady at 5 1/2 per cent on call, 5 per cent on 10 days, 4 1/2 per cent on 30 days, 4 per cent on 60 days, 3 1/2 per cent on 90 days, 3 per cent on 120 days, 2 1/2 per cent on 180 days, 2 per cent on 270 days, 1 1/2 per cent on 360 days.

Dividends.  
The following table shows dividends for the last five months:

| Month    | Dividend        |
|----------|-----------------|
| January  | \$1,250,000,000 |
| February | \$1,250,000,000 |
| March    | \$1,250,000,000 |
| April    | \$1,250,000,000 |
| May      | \$1,250,000,000 |

Board of Appeal.  
The board of appeal of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has decided to grant the appeal of the Chicago National Bank and to require the bank to pay the balance of the loan to the Chicago National Bank.

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## NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The proceeds of the \$10,000,000 4 per cent first year convertible bonds of the Erie Railroad company, series C, will be used for the retirement of \$10,000,000 of 5 per cent notes maturing April 1, 1917, and for the completion of the double tracking and grade reductions of thirty-five miles of road between Lomax and Griffith, Ind., and to increase the terminal facilities at Youngstown, Akron, and other Ohio points. The remainder is to be used to provide for the retirement of the 5 per cent notes due April 1, 1917.

Announcement was made by the Metropolitan Petroleum company that it had acquired considerable acreage in Mexico in the territory adjoining the holdings of the Mexican Eagle Oil company and the Mexican Petroleum company.

George M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport, Ia., announce the opening in Chicago of an office under the management of John Ritchie Kimball.

## U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on Dec. 31:

| Item                     | Amount          |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Income to date this year | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Outgo to date this year  | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Balance on hand          | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Total                    | \$1,250,000,000 |

## BAROMETER OF THE MARKET.

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

| Stock        | Price  |
|--------------|--------|
| Adams Exp.   | 100.00 |
| Alaska Gold  | 100.00 |
| Am. Agr. Ch. | 100.00 |
| Am. B. & O.  | 100.00 |
| Am. Can.     | 100.00 |
| Am. Cel. P.  | 100.00 |
| Am. C. O.    | 100.00 |
| Am. H. & L.  | 100.00 |
| Am. I. S.    | 100.00 |
| Am. L. & N.  | 100.00 |
| Am. M. & E.  | 100.00 |
| Am. N. O.    | 100.00 |
| Am. P. & W.  | 100.00 |
| Am. R. & E.  | 100.00 |
| Am. S. & W.  | 100.00 |
| Am. T. & E.  | 100.00 |
| Am. U. S.    | 100.00 |
| Am. V. S.    | 100.00 |
| Am. W. S.    | 100.00 |
| Am. X. S.    | 100.00 |

## Express Earnings.

The American Express company reports for the year ended December 31, 1915, as follows:

| Item                    | Amount          |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Total operating revenue | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Operating expenses      | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Operating income        | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Net income              | \$1,250,000,000 |

## Chicago Reserve Bank.

The statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago at the close of business Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, follows:

| Item                      | Amount          |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Gold coin and notes       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Gold certificates         | \$1,250,000,000 |
| Legal tender notes        | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Government bonds    | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. National bank notes | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Treasury notes      | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Savings bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Postal notes        | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. War bonds           | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Liberty bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |
| U. S. Victory bonds       | \$1,250,000,000 |

## Chicago Securities.

Local stocks closed the year in good tones. Throughout 1915 there were no corporation failures involving Chicago securities. The Chicago National Bank, which was the only local bank to fail, was a result of the liquidation of the bank's assets.

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## NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Sales High Low Close Net  
Adams Exp. 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00  
Alaska Gold 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00  
Am. Agr. Ch. 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00  
Am. B. & O. 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00  
Am. Can. 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00  
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## U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

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| Am. Cel. P.  | 100.00 |
| Am. C. O.    | 100.00 |
| Am. H. & L.  | 100.00 |
| Am. I. S.    | 100.00 |
| Am. L. & N.  | 100.00 |
| Am. M. & E.  | 100.00 |
| Am. N. O.    | 100.00 |
| Am. P. & W.  | 100.00 |
| Am. R. & E.  | 100.00 |
| Am. S. & W.  | 100.00 |
| Am. T. & E.  | 100.00 |
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| Am. Can.     | 100.00 |
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**REAL ESTATE**

**MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT**  
Also have clients who are  
willing to loan from \$5,000 to  
\$50,000 on 10% interest.  
(Also)  
\$250,000 at 8% available  
must be able to show  
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**MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE**  
Quick service  
Small loans desired.  
We have a  
fund to loan at the  
rate of 10% on  
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**MONEY TO LOAN—**  
**ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE**  
**NINETEEN PER CENT. MONTHLY**  
**FIVE PER CENT. BONUS**

**BUILDINGS.** We have a number of buildings for sale. They are all in good condition and are suitable for a variety of purposes. We are most reasonable.

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**"20" MORTGAGE LOANS**  
We are anxious to make a loan of \$20,000 to \$50,000 on a first mortgage at 6% per annum. W. F. McARTHUR & CO., 100 N. W. 10th St., Miami, Fla.

**ABOVE THE MORTGAGE.** We have a number of properties for sale. They are all in good condition and are suitable for a variety of purposes. We are most reasonable.

**LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.**  
We are anxious to make a loan of \$20,000 to \$50,000 on a first mortgage at 6% per annum. W. F. McARTHUR & CO., 100 N. W. 10th St., Miami, Fla.

**ODDISH, SHELDON & CO., CHICAGO**

**EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.**  
We are a contractor with a number of years experience in the building of houses and other buildings. We are most reasonable.

**GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR.**  
We are a contractor with a number of years experience in the building of houses and other buildings. We are most reasonable.

CO.—First class Chicago  
trucks bearing 6 per cent to  
10 per cent interest.  
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Represent large estates as  
well as corporations and in-  
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20 years of sale and  
purchase.  
20 N. La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE  
valued, building  
advice.

H. O. STONE  
Phone Madison 334.  
RECORD MORTGAGE LOANS  
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 LOANS - A TO 10 YEAR TERM  
 100% PAYMENT - Home Agents  
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 DEDICATED REAL ESTATE AND  
 LOANS - 100% PAYMENT - Home  
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 S. Dearborn, Chicago real estate. Low cash  
 LOANS ON REAL PROPERTY  
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 PROPERTY - 100% PAYMENT -  
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 CENTRAL REAL ESTATE  
 INS. CO. WM. BOTT BOND  
 MONEY TO LOAN ON GROUND  
 A. A. DEFLEA, 4821 Dearborn  
 C. C. MITCHELL & CO.,  
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 W. Washington st.

**MONEY TO LOAN** ON OAK, CHERRY, WALNUT, PINE, CEDAR, SUGAR MAPLE, ETC. \$5,000.00. Call SELLER, 1000 N. W. 10th St., MIAMI, FLA. 33136. **WILLIAMS & BROS., INC.**

**WE HAVE** \$50,000.00 or more in cash or No. 1 U.S. 1975-76.

**INS. INV. SEC. BRO.** 1000 N. W. 10th St., MIAMI, FLA. 33136. Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTLET** for the sale of goods on the premises. **WOOD'S** Want **WIRELESS**.

**20. MORTGAGES—QUICK**

YOU CAN BORROW \$10,000 TO \$50,000  
 ON ANY TYPE OF REAL ESTATE AT  
 6% PER ANNUM. NO PAYMENTS  
 DURING FIRST YEAR. NO INTEREST  
 CHARGES. NO COMMISSIONS. NO  
 BROKERAGE. NO FEE. NO  
 CLOSING COSTS. NO  
 RECORDING COSTS. NO  
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own 2,500 acres.  
immediately and \$5,000 in  
order to purchase 2,500 acres  
of land in the county of  
going to organize the South B  
Cattle Co., and incorporate an  
the company will be owned  
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the company will be secured by the  
national 7 per cent dividend.  
YOU CAN GET DORCHESTER-  
WE BUY

All stocks and  
Bonds for specu-  
On a 100% basis  
The greatest buy  
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**FINANCIAL.**

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON  
merchandise and industrial or

[illegible]

**LOANS ON WATCHDOG**  
Jewelry at lowest rate. **GEORGE**  
HARRIS AMERICAN FIDELITY CO.

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**BUILDINGS DESIGNED AS**  
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CHARLES E. HALL, 194  
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**TO ACCESSORIES, REPAIRING.**

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some time. Cable of the Basarabian region suspended for more than a week.

Russian Officer PETROGRAD, Jan. 10. — A heavy snow storm has been blowing since Christmas, the war is at a standstill. Fighting along the Pripiet. Both the Galician and the Russian resulted in the capture of positions. The state of fighting was the same as in the Caucasus. In the advanced and positions.

On the 22nd we occupied two trenches. In the enemy was driven. Diasteler. Between the Roumanian front and the front of the Russian army.

Austrian Officer VIENNA, Jan. 10. — The statement was issued that the Russian was fighting in East with undiminished day on our front. The Russian troops are in the north of the front. The Russian are active. Their driving when they are some places than five times as fast as the Russian. But their troops are being stepped under the Russian. The Russian are abandoned. The Russian wounded.

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